FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1848. [NO. 1668.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Cotton Drill, and Pant Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Cotton Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plain Cassimere, Fancy Silk, [illegible] Satin, and Fancy [illegible] and Marseilles Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 21. No. 1, Granite Buildings.

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
[illegible]
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleached and brown,
Cotton and Tow Osnaburgs and Bagging,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Fayetteville, N. C., March 21, 1848. 7tf

NOTICE.

A SCHOOL will be opened on the first Monday in April in this Town [illegible]
J. W. JOHNSON.
March 21. 7tf

TIN WARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

T. T. WARD informs [illegible] TIN WARE [illegible] on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

[illegible]

Tin Roofing, Guttering, and [illegible] done at the shortest notice.
March 11, 1848. 5tf

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

T[illegible] Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road [illegible] effects of the late fire on the future [illegible]
THOMAS MILLER, Post.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, March 16, 1848. 7-4w

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

A SUPERIOR article in small boxes, for family use.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 18, 1848. 7tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the March Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, qualified as Executrix to the last will and testament of Miss [illegible], hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate to make payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them for payment, duly proved, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
HARRIET STRONG, Executrix.
March 16, 1848. 7-4w

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 11, 1848. 6tf

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services [illegible]

Agricultural Warehouse Depot.

THE Subscribers are receiving from the North, a large assortment of improved PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, of various sizes, for one and two horses; together with Nourse's subsoil, single and double mould Ploughs. Also, Langdon's Cultivator, Corn-Shellers, most improved construction; and Hovey's six and eight blade Straw Cutters. And will procure Warren's Portable Threshing Machines at a short notice; together with Corn Mills, Cob Crushers, Horse Powers, and Mill Gearing, Castings, &c. &c.
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office.
March 15, 1848. 6-3t-eow3t

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 24 3-tf

COLORED
DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS,
BY MISS GUTHRIE.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville are invited to call and examine specimens, at Briggs's Hotel.
March 11, 1848. 6tf

FLOWER POTS.

THE best assortment ever in town, holding from 4 gallons to the smallest size.
J. M. ROSE.
March 13, 1848 6-3w

FINE WHISKEY.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL—price 75 cents and $1 per gallon.
J. M. ROSE.
March 13, 1848. 6-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having taken out General Letters of Administration on the Estate of Zed. Barringas, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to come forward and settle the same.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON the 5th day of April next, will be sold at the late residence of the said deceased, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, on a credit of six months. At the same time the several Houses belonging to said Estate will be rented out, and three Negroes hired, until the 1st day of January 1849.
D. G. MACRAE, } Adm'rs.
J. W. POWERS, }
March 13, 1848. 6-3w

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire STOCK OF GOODS from J. Smotheman & Co., and associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a general Mercantile business in this place, under the style and firm of

J. T. POPE & CO.,

Would respectfully inform their friends, former patrons [illegible] that they have [illegible] to sell cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. [illegible]
J. T. POPE.
H. T. POPE.
H. H. ELLIS.
[illegible], March 8, 1848. 6-3w

Just Received.—A fresh supply of those superior TURPENTINE AXES.
COOK & TAYLOR.
March 7, 1848. 5-4w

FOR SALE.

I OFFER [illegible] HOUSE and LOT on Dick street, known as the Jos. Baker house. Also, about 120 Acres of Land on the West side of the Wilmington road, about 2 miles from town. Terms [illegible]
C. T. GARDNER.
March [illegible] 6tf

SADDLES.

A GOOD assortment of Riding Saddles. Also, Wagon Saddles, for sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 13, 1848. 6-3w

HORSES STRAYED.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's plantation, near Dudley's Depot, Wayne county, on the 2d February, a tolerably large sorrel Horse, about 12 years old, having one eye, a good Saddle Horse, racks very fast. Also a bay Mare, about [illegible] years old [illegible]. The horse was bought from Nathan King, near Fayetteville, and the mare from Wilmington.
JAMES M. McDUFFIE.
March 7, 1848. 6tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE subscriber having become part proprietor of a Cotton Yarn Factory, will be glad to supply his friends and the public, at the lowest prices for Cash, or on time for good negotiable Notes, with any quantity of Nos. 5 to 12, of [illegible]. He will keep a supply at his Bookstore [illegible] kept at the store of Messrs. [illegible] & Hooke, where it will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Cotton, or other produce.
E. J. HALE.
March 13, 1848.

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, [illegible] $5, [illegible]
[illegible] Reports, 4 vols.
[illegible]
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work [illegible] $1 20.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 30.
[illegible] Sketches, 2d Series, 50.
For Sale by
March 13. E. J. HALE.

M. & J. M. ROWE,
BROOM & WOODEN WARE STORE,
No. 83 North Third Street,
One door above Arch, East side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Cedar Ware, Willow and French Baskets, Shoe and Wall Brushes.

Goods packed in the best order for transportation.
MANLY ROWE.] [JOHN M. ROWE.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!!!
Steam Refined
SUGAR CANDIES,
12½ Cents per Pound—Wholesale.
J. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 42 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TAKES pleasure in informing the public, that he continues to sell his very superior Steam Refined CANDY at the low price of $12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the CONFECTIONARY and FRUIT line at corresponding low prices,—as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call, or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the Number, 42 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
J. J. RICHARDSON.
Feb'y 24, 1848. 4-5w

MEDICINE.
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,
Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine
Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,
Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848 2tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.
HECTOR McMILLAN.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,
Hay st. between the Market House and the new Hotel,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to
H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb 12. 2tf

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb 14, 1848. 2tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by
E. J. HALE.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

KICKERS, Loose Saddles(?), and Pocket-string Leather, Cap and Pocket(?) Saddles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols, very cheap.
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.
Bancroft's History of the U. S., 3 vols.
Cuvier's Natural History.
[illegible]
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Mason's Carret and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct 1847.

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

1 FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.
1 [illegible] of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.
2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.
For sale very low by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1848. 5tf

New York, February 1848.
ROKENBAUGH, CONNER & DATER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,

HAVE removed from No. 191 Pearl street, to No. 57 Maiden Lane, near William street, NEW YORK, where they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their well selected and extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic GOODS. [5-6t]

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 219 Market street.
BALTIMORE,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.
March 1848. 5-3m

2,000 PAIRS SHOES.

OF all sizes and descriptions, for sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
Next door to Briggs's Hotel.
March 13, 1848. 6-3w

GARDEN SEED.

FROM Long Island.—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 6 cents per paper, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb 10, 1848. 2tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.
Feb 12, 1848. 2tf

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 21. 3-tf

Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, and Consumption.

DR HALL, No. 127 Canal street, New Orleans.—On the nature, causes, symptoms, and cure of diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Contents.—What is Consumption? General Symptoms; special, infallible, fatal ditto. What is Bronchitis? Clergyman's Sore Throat? Symptoms. Asthma? Causes, symptoms, and cure.—When has a man Consumption, and it can be nothing else? When Bronchitis or Clergyman's Sore Throat, and it cannot be Consumption? Fifth edition, 218 pp. 8 vo. 1847, with engravings.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 1, 1848. 5tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS, under seal, for building a new JAIL for the District of Marion, will be received by the subscriber until the first Monday in April next, at which time the contract will be let out to the lowest bidder.

Address C. D. Evans, Marion C. H., S. C., from whom also, on application, a plan and specifications of the Building can be obtained.

By order of the Board.
C. D. EVANS.
Sec'y Board Com. Public Buildings,
Marion District.
Feb 14, 1848 3-t1A

DR. GORDON'S
VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS
FAMILY PILLS.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Hartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!
30 *Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

$2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. Price 50 cents.

A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.
August 10. 76-eowly

A VISIT TO THE SIAMESE TWINS.

[*Correspondence of the Southerner.*]

TRAP HILL, Wilkes County, N. C., }
January 5, 1848. }

Sir: In a communication from Surry county, under date of December 29, 1847, I promised your readers that my next should contain an account of my visit to the Siamese Twins, "Chang and Eng." I now proceed to fulfil my engagement to the readers of the Southerner. Mr. Jas. S. Grant, at whose house I was entertained for several days, accompanied me to this notable place, 'Trap Hill.' 'Trap Hill' is two miles from the residence of the family of Eng, or as he is now called, Eng Buncker. The name of Buncker was conferred upon the Twins by a Judge of the Superior Court of N. C., in order, I understand, to enable them the better to transact any legal business which might be necessary. At 'Trap Hill,' Mr. G. and myself understood that the Twins were at their new place in Surry county, and forty miles distant from 'Trap Hill.' But learning that Mrs. Sarah Buncker (the wife of Eng) was at home, we determined to spend a night at her house, and see if the wife of one of the Twins was just like other ladies. We arrived at her house just before dark. Mrs. Eng is about 26 years old, and as round and plump as a *churn*. Her maiden name was Sarah Lates. Mrs. Eng is a real specimen of a mountain lady. Her person is portly, and her countenance quite pleasant. Her conversational powers are above mediocrity. Her mother, Mrs. Lates, died a year ago, weighing just 600 pounds. Mrs. Eng has been married five years, and has three children, viz: 'Catharine Marsellis,' aged 4 years; 'Julian,' aged 3 years, and 'Decatur,' aged 2 years.

We were, on arriving, shown into the bed-room of Mrs. Eng, (there being no fire in the parlor, and the weather exceedingly cold,) where we saw herself and the three children, all comfortably seated around the fire. The first important object which arrested my attention was the 'big bedstead' and the 'big feather bed.' They were to me objects of great curiosity, and I could not keep my eyes from them. Finally, my curiosity, (for I belong to the family of old Eve) rose so high, that I was compelled to ask Mrs. Eng what use they made of that 'big bedstead and bed?' She replied as follows: 'Our family is quite big when the Twins and my sister and her children all come to see me, and the Twins made the 'big bedstead,' for nothin shorter would do for all on us.' I blushed a little, and then resumed; you are quite a loving family, I added. 'Yes,' said she, 'it's obliged to be so, for each on us has to sleep on the off-side of the Twins, and then six children; all put together, it takes a mighty 'big fixin' for all on us, you know.' I told her I did not know it; but if she said so, it must be correct. Here my attention was arrested by the light of the 'big candle,' and I remarked, you have also a candle to correspond with the 'big bedstead.' 'Yes,' said Mrs. Eng, 'we must have all big fixins here.'

After supper the children were put to bed, and Mrs. Eng, Mr. Grant and myself, resumed our seats around the fire in the bed-room, and continued talking until a late hour. Mrs. E. is very communicative, and would frequently allude to the previous life of the Twins; their manner of courtship; the 'many gals what tried to get em, cause they had money,' &c. &c. She also gave us an account of the reason for settling at 'Trap Hill,' which was to merchandize; but Mr. Harris (the gentleman who travelled with them, and who was to have conducted their business) having married a 'gal what they didn't like,' they concluded to abandon the idea of employing him, and also abandoned the idea of merchandizing altogether.

They have a house here finished in good style, at a cost of $1,500, which they are now anxious to sell, so that the two families may be together.

Leaving the 'rocky mountain,' my companion and myself returned to Trap Hill; and on the way passing through an old field thickly grown up in cedars and various other evergreens, he remarked to me, 'this is the devil's walking ground,' and in an under tone of voice continued, saying that 'many persons of great respectability in the neighborhood had frequently seen his Satanic Majesty, as he was taking his evening walks about this place.' I asked him if he believed the report' and he told me he had no reason to disbelieve what his neighbors all asserted as a fact, and remarked to me that if I desired to see his Majesty, he would return with me in the evening, and gratify my curiosity. But as I had no great desire to be brought in too close connection with his lordship, and withal was bound in another direction, I politely declined his invitation.

Before leaving the neighborhood of 'Trap Hill' I must be pardoned for alluding to an incident of a family character, which occurred near the Hill. But this part of my letter I trust will not be read by the ladies; and I would here respectfully suggest that when they come to this part, that they would skip the whole until I get again to 'Chang and Eng,' my reasons for this request are first, that I do not wish to add to their ingenuity or tact in managing the men, (believing that they are already sufficiently dexterous;) and secondly, this being 'leap year,' I fear that if the gals understood how to make the 'lords of creation' bow to their mandates, they might draw so largely on the ranks of the bachelors, as to endanger the safety of the 'ten regiments' and '20,000 volunteer' bill; and of course thwart the President in insisting upon 'indemnity for the past and security for the future.' But to the incident, and again I say, hands off ladies!

A gentleman of great respectability and wealth near this place, and when sober always treated his 'better half' (for such she proved to be) with marked attention, was in the habit of 'drinking too much' at courts and musters, etc. and whenever he went home drunk, would beat his wife with a 'cow skin' or any other whip he could get. His wife had borne this treatment without a murmur (for she is a good soul) for some two years. Finally, however, an idea occurred to her which she reduced to a practical operation, not in the form of a 'curtain lecture,' but which we will style a 'sheet lecture.'

The plan was all fixed during the absence of her husband at court, and on his return as usual he commenced ill treating his amiable and confiding wife. He gave her a beating, and as soon as the excitement passed off, (as was his custom) he immediately threw himself on the bed and fell asleep. His lady had spread the sheet on the top of the bed clothes, upon which he was soundly sleeping. She then very deliberately, and no doubt with great care, 'sewed him up,' (he had no doubt been 'sewed' up before, but not with needle and thread,) and then taking the 'cow hide' she commenced operations, not a 'Caudle,' with the tongue, but with an article which wounded his feelings quite as much as would a lecture by this unruly member. In a short time he begged and entreated her to desist operations, and writhed and twisted like a worm before the fire, screaming at a most terrible rate, but his wife continued to lay it on, to the tune of fifty, (11 too much,) assuring him that hers was a war of conquest, and that nothing short of 'indemnity for the past, and security for the future,' would be acceptable. After punishing him for several hours, and herself dictating the 'terms of peace,' which was a line around the citadel of his affections, a capitulation was signed, and the treaty at once duly ratified. He is now a *most loving* and *obedient* husband and has never been known to touch the 'critter' since.

If Mrs. Caudle had been as shrewd as the mountain lady, she might have saved nearly wind enough to have waited a ship across the Atlantic ocean.

But I must hasten to my description of the 'Siamese Twins.' I rode from Wilkes county to their new residence in Surry, some 40 miles, and arrived at their house the evening of the second day after leaving 'Trap Hill.' On riding up to the yard, I observed the 'Twins' busily engaged in shingling a house; and on seeing me they promptly approached me and requested me to 'walk in,' adding that they would attend to my horse, and in the meantime I walked into the house and introduced myself to Mrs. 'Chang,' (pronounced 'Chun') and found her to be quite a handsome young woman, just 22. Her maiden name was 'Adelaide Lates,' (sister of Sarah;) and her dress and general appearance all indicated a degree of tidiness which Mrs. 'Eng' lacks, indeed the people about here all say she is 'mighty townified.' Mrs. 'Chang' was married on the same night of her sister, and now has three children, viz: 'Josephine Virginia,' 6 days younger than Mrs. Eng's first, 'Christopher Wren,' 8 days younger than Mrs. E.'s second, and 'Nancy' aged only six months. These are all very healthy and forward children, but have their father's features clearly stamped upon them. You could readily single them out of a crowd of ten thousand children.

After having passed some time with Mrs. 'Chang,' the 'Twins' came in and gathering up their pipes, commenced puffing away at a great rate. I found them exceedingly sociable and soon had them fairly engaged in conversation.

My first question was, how do you like farming? They both replied 'we like him much; good business for us.' Do you raise much corn and potatoes, hay, etc? 'We make nough to eat and feed two horses, cattle and sheep, and hogs.' This is a new place, what did you pay for it? 'We pay three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and have no good house to live in.' How many acres of land do you plant? 'We plant last year 200 acres.' Have you many sheep, hogs, cows, turkies, geese? 'We got 200 sheep, great many cows and hogs, have 55 turkies, 50 geese, some ducks.' How many plows do you run? 'Four plow.' Does your land produce well? 'Some place make tirty bushel corn on one acre.' How many negroes have you? 'We got tirteen (13) big and little.' How long have you lived in N. C.? 'We lib here 9 year.' What made you settle at 'Trap Hill?' 'Mighty purty place, high mountain, big rocks, nough deer, squirils, foxes, and all kind of game.' You love to hunt? 'Mighty well, love shoot mark too.' Do you vote at elections? 'Oh yes, never miss many time.' Who did you vote for for President in 1840? 'We vote for Gen. Harrison, and in 1846 we vote for Mr. Clay, and now we ready to vote for Mr. Clay again if he is willing.' Then you are both Whigs? 'Well we an't nothin else.' How do you like our republican form of government? 'We like him much, very much; much better than where we come from.' Do you ever expect to return to your own country? 'We never going back, have wife and children here, all Mericans, and we Mericans *now* too.' Have you any relatives living in Siam? 'We have mudder, him very old. We can't write Siam, and mudder can't write Merican. We only hear from home two time since we been in this country. Can't get no body to write Siam to we mudder, and she can't write Merican.' Would you not like to see your mother? 'We like him much.' Have you much money? 'We have some in New York.' Who has charge of it? 'We leave him with Mr. Bunker.' It may be proper here to state that their money, $40,000, is invested in a wine importing company at 6 per cent., secured by mortgage upon real estate, in the city of New York, and that Mr. Bunker, whose name they bear, is their agent. They draw on him for the interest, but never touch the principal. Their investments in N. C. have all been made with the interest of the money.

Do you ever expect to travel again? 'We wish to try it again next fall, about October.' What direction are you going? 'We going to the west, we no go north.' What are your notions about the Christian religion? Do you believe in our religion? 'We no like your religion, you quarrel bout him too much; too much different church, all say him right and tother wrong, we never quarrel bout our religion.' What do you think will become of you when you die? 'We go in hog first, and stay till we repent for do bad in dis world, den we go in horse, or deer, or some good animal, and stay always.' Do you believe that if you are in a horse that you will be used in drawing a buggie, ploughing corn, hauling wagon, etc.? 'Yes, we know this is true, our religion tell us so, and all our people when we in our own country tell we same thing.' Do you ever go to church? 'We go some time wid we wife,' (wives.) Do you believe what the Preacher says? 'Preacher no speak true all time.'

I have only given a few of the many questions which I asked the 'Twins' during the night; and during the time I was making my questions, the wife of Chang paid the most strict attention and appeared perfectly absorbed in deep and solemn thought. It had no doubt occurred to her for the first time, that she had united her destinies to men given to superstition and idolatry, and whose opinions and feelings on this important subject were perfectly at variance with her own, and from whom she could receive no kind and tender instruction upon this subject, with which her soul's eternal interest was so closely connected. This, to her, was no doubt a solemn moment; and so it would be to all who have been taught to look forward by faith to 'that city that hath foundations, and whose maker and builder is God.'

The Twins appeared well pleased to have me stop at their house, and begged me to stay a week with them. After supper some two or three hours we went to bed, they in the 'big room,' but not in the big 'bedstead,' and I in a little room adjoining. The children were put in a trundle bed, and Mrs. Chang of course 'took sides with her husband.'

On next morning they apologized to me, for having disturbed my rest by getting up some four or five times. They had a girl runaway who had the previous night been seen in their kitchen, and they expected to be able to find her that night.

The Twins dress very poorly; when I saw them they had on pants made of country homespun, and cotton osnaburg shirts. They always complain of being very poor, say they must be saving, big family coming, etc. The one being sick, the other is similarly affected. The one desiring anything, say a pipe, or any other luxury, the other also desires the same thing. When Eng first proposed courting the Misses Lates, 'Chang' readily consented; but they differed a little as to which should have 'Sarah' and which should have 'Adalaide.'

I wish the ladies distinctly to understand, that in their courtship, there were no secrets among them, but such as were common to the whole.—The Twins always selected a place wide enough to enable their lady loves to get on each side.

The ladies will also understand that they were married on the same evening, by the same Preacher, and retired to rest about the same hour. A disposition manifested by one for sleep is always readily seconded by the other.

I asked Eng if he was not lonesome of nights, having his wife 40 miles off? He replied that every dog had his day, and his day (or night) would come before long; for they intending going to 'Trap Hill' in a few days, remarked, then I have wife and my brother have none. If they could sell the 'Trap Hill' place, the two families would then reside together, and the 'big bedstead' and 'big cradle' would be removed to Surry county, for the benefit of all concerned.

The Twins can chop wood remarkably fast, four hands being on the axe at the same time.—They also shoot at a mark or game with their four hands resting on the gun. They drive their wagon 40 miles to Wilkes, themselves; and do any kind of work about a farm. Mrs Eng says that her husband is very kind to the negroes, and that 'Chang' is very severe with them. Mrs. Eng is also much better disposed than Mrs. Chang, although Mrs. C. is much the prettiest. Mrs. Eng is very close and saving; and Mrs. Chang is disposed to indulge in dress and various other expenses.

The Twins rarely differ about dress; but often differ in their ideas of purchasing negroes or land. The opinion of Eng is always the law; and Chang readily acquiesces. Eng does all the writing, including the signing of notes and other important papers. Eng is one inch taller than Chang, and Chang's wife is taller than Eng's.

Some old lady in the neighborhood a few days ago, asked Eng which was the oldest? and he replied that he was just six months older than his brother. Well, says the old lady, 'I thought there was about as much difference, for you're purty considerable bigger than your brother.' They are both good on a joke, and the old lady was in good earnest.

They have a blacksmith shop on their farm, and a shoemaker's shop also. I saw quite a good size frame house that they made, without any assistance, from foundation to roof.

At the table, they always use a bench, and each one has his own knife and fork.

I asked them if they both expected to die at the same time? and they replied 'that it could not be otherwise; for if the same disease did not take them both off at one time, that the living one would have to be separated from the dead body, and the act of separation would be his death;' but their general impression is that they will both die of the same disease, and at the same time. Their affection for each other is very strong. Any of the neighbors offering an insult to the one, the other immediately resents it; and it would take a champion in strength to cope with them in a rough and tumble fight. To use an expression of their neighbors, 'they fight like cats.'

I might give a great many other particulars connected with them, but I have given already matter enough for two letters; and will now conclude by giving a little incident that occurred just previous to their engagement with the Misses Lates. A Miss Smoots, of Wilkes county, who has since changed her name, fell in love with them, and desired to marry them both; but they replied that it would not be a 'fair shake' for her to marry them both, when there were so many gals about, but if she would get a partner and furnish another, it might answer. She then rode 15 or 20 miles to see a young lady of her acquaintance and proposed the matter to her. The young lady replied 'that she would not have such an unwieldly bulk of mortality if they had a house full of gold.'

BEAUMONT.

N. B. The 'big bedstead' and 'big cradle' were made by 'Chang and Eng;' and the 'big bed' by Mrs. Eng.

A few nights since a policeman perceived a young gentleman hugging, in the most amorous manner, one of the posts which support the wires of the telegraph, and desired him to desist and go away. "You need not have interrupted me," replied the young man, who evidently had not spent the evening at a temperance meeting, "I was doing no harm; I was only kissing a young lady in Philadelphia." "Kissing a lady in Philadelphia?" asked the policeman. "Yes," replied the young man, "I was kissing her by telegraph."

Mrs. Jane Moody advertises in the Boston Journal that her husband has abandoned her although she has "borne him twelve children and never gave him an angry word, notwithstanding his frequent ill usage." Jane has acted fully up to the old injunction "bear and forbear."

Louisville Journal.

Col. Benton, in one of his lexicographical humors compares "progressive democracy" to an engine driving at the rate of thirty miles an hour, on a dark night, without a lantern or a cow-catcher.

FROM THE COMMUNICATOR.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION.

The Committee to whom was referred the further consideration of the subject of opening the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers at the Internal Improvement meeting held in Pittsborough during the February County Court of Chatham, having had the same under consideration, beg leave through the columns of your paper to

REPORT:

The subject being one of deep interest to a large portion of the people of the up country, and no less so to those where our river empties itself into the Atlantic ocean, the Committee feel that it is their duty to present an additional array of facts to those already given, and may be somewhat tedious; but if they shall be the means of producing testimony as to the feasibility of the plans proposed, and quieting the prejudices, if any exist, against the project, they will be fully compensated for the labor they have bestowed.

[The Committee here go on to enumerate various successful canal enterprizes in other States, for which we have not room, and proceed:]

The Committee, in the further discharge of their duties, have ascertained that with an improvement of not more than 15 miles of the River, it can be made navigable for steamboats to Hancock's Bridge, in the county of Moore, within eight miles of the Randolph line. The probable cost of this work has been greatly exaggerated; for this Committee have been informed, from a reliable source, that the greatest obstacle to the navigation of the River, is Smiley's Falls, in the county of Cumberland, which are about five miles long, and that this obstacle can be overcome with but a comparatively small amount of labor and expense; for that on the south side of the River there is a natural channel of soft and pliant earth, commencing at the head of the Falls, and terminating a short distance below the Falls, at the mouth of Lower Little River, through which a canal can be cut sufficient to admit the largest steamboats, with considerably less cost and labor than can be built on the most favorable upland in the State.

Another obstruction are the falls known as Buckhorn Falls, one mile and a half long, around which there is already a canal cut by Gen. Keen some years ago, which requires only to be somewhat widened, and a dam across the river, to make it navigable for steamboats.

The last obstruction of any consequence are the Falls, commencing at Smith's Mills in the county of Chatham and ending at Clegg's Mills, about 2 miles, around a large portion of which there is a mill race into which a sufficient quantity of water is thrown by a dam about 4 feet high, to keep in operation one of the largest mills in the State; proving that a canal could be easily made which with two locks at its mouth would admit of steamboat navigation.

The Committee to whom this subject was referred, might go on enumerating what has been done by other States and by individual enterprise; but they feel that the public must be entirely satisfied ere this as to the feasibility of the plan proposed, and that their duty now is to offer the promised Resolutions and recommendations.—We therefore say that being entirely satisfied that but few obstacles present themselves to the accomplishment of this work, they have

Resolved, That it is the interest and the duty of every individual in the community to aid in the project, that by so doing the whole face of the country, from the seaboard to the mountains, will present a new aspect; the "waste places" of the old North State, which dilapidated under the hands of their former proprietors, will assume a new garb; that the lands cultivated upon the banks of the old Cape Fear by the present generation, from the town of Wilmington to within eight miles of the Randolph line, will receive new life and throw off annually crops such as they were wont to do in days long past; that the sound of escaped steam from a high pressure engine resounding through our vallies and over our mountain tops, will form a new era in the history of old Chatham and throw an energy into the minds of our people hitherto unknown.

Resolved, That the people of Chatham, Moore, Randolph, Cumberland, Wake and Orange, invite all the citizens interested in this work from the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, and any other counties in the State, to meet them in the town of Pittsborough on *Wednesday the 7th day of June*, to take into consideration this interesting subject, and pledge themselves to meet in Convention for such purpose, and that each one will come prepared with some plan or suggestion for the furtherance of the work.

Resolved, That a Company be formed at said Convention for the purpose of opening the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, and shall be styled the Wilmington and Deep River Navigation and Canal Company.

Resolved, That when said Company shall be formed, it shall be the duty of a Committee, to be appointed by said Company, to apply to the next Legislature of the State for a Charter for said Company; and that suitable persons be employed to procure the services of a competent Engineer to survey and examine these Rivers and report as to the probable cost of the work.

W. T. HORNE,
W. STEDMAN,
J. H. HAUGHTON,
ROB'T K. SMITH,
M. Q. WADDELL.

Taxes.—Feathers plucked from all birds to line the nests of a few.

Tobacco.—A triple *memento mori*—dust for the nose, ashes for the mouth, and poison for the stomach.

Pawnbroker.—The poor man's banker. A man who holds your coat whilst you fight.

Bee.—A self-taught botanist, whose works command a ready sale.

Coat.—A check drawn on society by your tailor.

Paper.—A receiver of stolen goods.

FOREIGN.

New York, March 18.

Arrival of the Cambria.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!

The Monarchy Renounced, and a Republic Established!

At an early hour this morning the steamer Cambria arrived at her wharf at Jersey City.

Our files of London and Liverpool papers are to the 26th of February inclusive.

The intelligence by the Cambria teems with interest and importance, and foremost in this respect stands that from the capital of France, where the 'three days' of 1830 have been repeated. We cannot say that we are surprised at this: in fact we hinted at its possibility the other day, in connexion with the most ill-advised conduct of the King and Mr. Guizot relative to the reform banquets and meetings of the people. Madness seems to have possessed them, just as it did Charles X and Prince Polignac. We saw the premonitory symptoms of the revolution which hurled them from their high places—we heard the discussions in the Chamber of Deputies when Perrier and Constant occupied the ground now taken by Odilon Barrot and Lamartine—and the resemblance between then and now is so striking that we could not help seeing it and anticipating the issue.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

London, Feb. 25, 1848.

At the date of my last letter everything was in gloomy torpor. Two weeks have wrought a singular change, and we are now in a condition of most unwonted excitement. In London, the position of the Ministry, which when you last heard from us seemed secure for years, has suddenly become critical; while at Paris a state of affairs has developed itself which, during the last two or three days, has caused an anxiety as intense as that which prevailed during the three days of the revolution in 1830.

Lord John Russell, in bringing forward his financial budget on the 18th inst., announced a deficiency for the coming year of two millions and a half sterling, and to make up this sum proposed a measure of additional taxation which has aroused indignation from one end of the country to the other. King Louis Phillippe has at length felt himself strong enough openly to resist reform by force of arms, and in attempting to prohibit a public dinner of the opposition deputies has thrown Paris into a commotion which threatens to cast his long and toilsome web of policy to the winds. Munich, the capital of Bavaria, has been the scene of an insurrection, with a peaceful and almost farcical conclusion. The King of Sardinia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, despite the threats of Austria, have voluntarily granted constitutions to their subjects. Naples has been in a paroxysm of rejoicings in honor of the confirmation of a similar concession. Sicily still holds out in noble vigor for the full extent of her demands, and Austria, surrounded by movement on all sides, with a population kept down only by the overwhelming weight of a brutal army, has seen her power disregarded and her system broken up without daring to stir from her own door.

In all this you will perceive we have had enough to absorb public attention, and draw it into wholly new channels. Nothing indeed could have been more complete than the change of direction in the public mind. The mercantile pressure at home and the condition of Spain and Portugal on the continent were lately the sole subjects of interest, while now as matters of discussion they have almost wholly passed away. The squabbles about the Bank charter act have all been extinguished in one unanimous onslaught upon the income tax, and the petty intrigues of the peninsula have become utterly unreadable amid the blaze of surrounding revolutions.

To begin with our own troubles. I mentioned in my last the certainty that the Ministerial estimates of the revenue for the coming year would show a serious deficiency, and also that a general expectation was entertained that such additional taxation as might be necessary would be imposed by raising the present income tax of 3 per cent to 5 per cent upon all incomes derived from *real property*, while in all other cases it would be continued at the existing rate. A day or two before the appointed evening for the budget, the suspicion, however, became strong that the intention existed, not to limit the increase of the burden by applying it to property only, but to inflict it also upon the precarious produce of daily toil, and such turned out to be the case. Lord John Russell began his statement by ominously reminding the House that vicissitudes of prices during the last 18 months, difficulties of commerce, panics and distress had affected the country to a degree which, except in the case of foreign war or domestic insurrection, was without a parallel in its history.

He then said that the only items of revenue which had yielded an increase during the last year had been molasses, sugar, rum, tobacco and the post office, while the falling off in corn, timber, wine, malt, spirits, &c., had been so great as to cause the receipts to fall short of the total estimate which had been made, to the extent of £957,974. The entire expenditure of 1847 had been £52,315,709, and his estimate of receipts for the coming year was £51,250,000. Supposing the expenditure, therefore, to be the same as in 1847, there would be a deficiency of £1,065,709; but there was an arrear of expenses incurred by the war lately carried on against the Caffres at the Cape of Good Hope of £1,100,000, besides some amounts due for navy expenditure, which together would cause this deficiency to reach the formidable sum of £2,111,300. This was supposing things to continue in their present position. But he considered that some additional expenses would be necessary.

Much had been said about national defences and he was now to declare the conclusion to which he had come respecting them. At the same time he would premise that nothing had occasioned the Duke of Wellington greater pain than the publicity that had been given to his letter on the subject, which had been written in entire confidence. He would also add that in any thing which he (Lord John Russell) might now say he had not the slightest intention to convey an idea that our relations with France were on any other than the most amiable footing. "Since 1830," however, "under a King who is a sincere lover of peace, there had been a large increase of the naval force of France, which was not wanted, like ours, to defend distant colonial possessions or to protect a commerce spread over every quarter of the globe."

He deemed it therefore necessary that a corresponding degree of efficiency should be kept up on our side. He proposed consequently an increase in the military, naval and ordnance estimates of £358,000. He also promised a measure for calling out the militia (threatening at the same time, if this should not seem expedient, a farther increase to the standing army,) and intended to take on this account a grant for $150,000. To make up for this additional outlay and for the large deficiency before mentioned, he must resort to additional taxation. He would therefore propose for the next two years to raise the income tax from 3 per cent to 5 per cent. "Considering the distress of Ireland and the efforts which its landed proprietors were making to relieve it, it was not expedient to apply the burden at present to that country." Great Britain therefore would have to bear the whole, and her 'distress' apparently was not to be considered. The increase he would thus derive he estimated at £3,500,000.

No sooner had this statement and proposition been made than it drew forth indignant remonstrances from all sides. The war-like tendency of the speech was loudly condemned, and the injustice of the contemplated addition to the income tax was demonstrated without the possibility of a word being raised in its defence. It was shown that while Lord John talked of the serious increase in the war-like preparations of the French, he had admitted that we ourselves had since 1845 increased the number of our seamen from 36,000 to 43,000, of our soldiers from 101,000 to 138,760, and of our ordnance from 8,350 to 14,694, making a total addition of 60,234 men, besides having organized 15,000 soldiers of the line as pensioners, a force of 9,800 men consisting of workmen in connexion with the dock-yards and another of 6000 in connexion with the coast guard, and that we had thus augmented the annual expenses for the defence of the country from £11,730,300 to the tremendous sum of £17,340,996!

With regard to the income tax he was reminded that when it was proposed in 1842 only for 3 years and at 3 per cent he both spoke and voted against it, and he was now plainly told that a more alarming or more unsatisfactory financial statement had never been presented to the country. The next morning, when the papers gave the debate to the public, the voice of opposition was universal, and it became evident that but for the singular fact that there is no one to take his place, the official tenure of the Premier would not have been worth a week's purchase. The entire press without exception took up the adverse movement and it is now daily increasing. Public meetings have been called, and deputations arranged, and there is every prospect that the measure will be rescinded or defeated.

THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

As respects the French revolution, for such it may be termed, the facts are few but clear. The liberal Deputies and their friends had fixed Sunday, the 20th of February, for a public banquet as a manifestation in favor of Parliamentary reform. It was soon intimated, however, that their legal right to do so would be contested by the Government. The question then arose, would the reform party give way, or supposing them to decide, would the Government resort to force? On this side the matter caused little uneasiness, as it was generally believed that, with the knowledge that such troops were in and around Paris, that the fortifications were in a state of efficiency, that the pieces and ammunition of every kind had been a long time collected, and that Marshal Bugeaud was present to take the command, the reform leaders would never for one moment think of carrying matters to the last extremity, and that consequently when they found all the cards against them, they would content themselves with a protest and manifesto, and bow to [illegible].

As the time drew on, and the popular Deputies reiterated their determination to defy the Government, the view taken here underwent a change, but still the idea of any serious result was no more entertained than before. It was then considered that the Government, conscious of its real force but too wise and cautious to commence war upon the people, would not be the party to [illegible], a soothing, or rather a prudently inactive course, and that it would consequently permit the meeting to take place, allow the orators to expend their fury in words, and perhaps to frighten all the timid classes by indiscreet expressions, and then proceed against them quietly by legal process, to test the question of the legality of the meeting. It was a foregone conclusion admitted by some of the liberals themselves that the law does prohibit such assemblages in public houses, and hence General Thiars, a distinguished member of the opposition, offered his house in the Champs Elysees. This offer was accepted and 600 guests were expected.

The day was changed from Sunday the 20th to Tuesday the 22d, and it was understood that such of the national guards as were favorable to the movement, and who would not be among the guests, would range themselves unarmed in the neighborhood. Throughout all this there was no stage at which the Ministry might not have drawn back with some degree of dignity—but they were evidently rendered proudly insolent by the reliance upon the enormous military force at their command. At the very last hour the dinner was positively forbidden, and [illegible] the occasion for a trial of strength. Still no one in London doubted the steadiness of Louis Phillippe, or thought that he would have gone so far without a full knowledge that the army and the general body of the middle classes were completely with him, and that he could crush the agitators to atoms the moment they had involved themselves by any overt act of rebellion. A more extraordinary delusion appears never to have prevailed. The gigantic structure of conservative power which the citizen King was believed to have raised, during 18 years of sleepless policy, has [illegible] like a dissolving picture passed away in as many hours. We rub our eyes and ask if it can be true.

The moment the ban of the Government was finally issued against the dinner an impeachment of M. Guizot was, as you will perceive, formally presented in the Chamber of Deputies. It was of course known that any consideration of this impeachment would be rejected by the overwhelming Conservative majority at the Minister's command, and it was arranged that immediately upon such rejection the entire body of liberal Deputies would resign their seats and throw themselves upon the approval of the people. Matters, however, were not to be delayed up to that point—The rest of the tale, as far as we know it at present, is soon told. A few assemblages of unarmed people, facing with indifference the soldiers drawn out to disperse them and thus challenging their forbearance and co-operation—a hasty demonstration on the part of 4000 or 5000 out of the 85,000 National Guards, alienated from the Minister by his distrust and his refusal to call them out—two or three melo-dramatic incidents between all these parties, and the evidence that Louis Phillippe held only just so much power as the popular voice chose to accord to him, was complete. Under the dictation of the National Guard he dismissed M. Guizot—Count Mole, a timid but anti-English conservative, who has served alike under the Empire, the restoration and the charter, was nominated in his place, and the first act, but only the first act, of the new drama was completed.

To day the electric telegraph communicates to us the news that the people are in possession of the railway stations, that they have broken up the rails with the view of cutting off all communication with Paris, and that the disturbances have been frightful.

Speculation as to the future is now useless—but looking at the position of Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, the probable external or what may almost be called the mesmeric influences of the movement seem pregnant with tremendous results. With a democratic or "progressive" Government in France, the first step of her rulers to divert the population from mischief at home would apparently be to march an army of sympathizers into Lombardy and to unloose for ever the grip of Austria from Italy.

In the midst of all these matters subordinate circumstances seem tame and I will therefore dismiss them in a few words.

With regard to commercial affairs there has been no change and the price of the funds was regulated for the last few days solely by the political events. By the former packet they were 89, since then they have been 90 and they are now down to 87½.

Bullion still flows into the Bank, but money has been a little more in demand. The rate, however, continues not higher than 3 per cent.

A bill has passed the House of Lords authorising diplomatic relations with Rome. It was decided, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington, that the Pope should be styled Sovereign of the Roman States and not Sovereign Pontiff. Also that the representative deputed to this country should not be an ecclesiastic.

In the House of Commons the bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities has passed by a majority of 73. It has yet to encounter the bigotry of the Lords.

The King of Sardinia has voluntarily published a constitution for his subjects, on the basis of the French charter. It establishes two legislative chambers, one elective, the other to be nominated by the King for life. All laws imposing taxes are to originate in the elective Chamber, and each article, indeed, of the constitution seems fair and liberal, with the exception of one which appears Irish and equivocal—namely, "The press will be free—but subject to repressive laws."

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has followed the example of the King of Sardinia.

P. S. Since the above was written news has reached London by electric telegraph of the abdication of Louis Philippe; also that the Royal family had left Paris—that the young Count de Paris is chosen King, under a Provisional Government, with Lamartine at its head, and that the Duke de Nemours as Regent has been rejected.

It is now 6 o'clock, and consols have gone down two or three per cent below the price at which they closed an hour or two ago, the present quotation being [illegible].

Other accounts say, and I believe with truth, the King has been "deposed," and that a republic on the model of the United States is proposed.

The English papers gave detailed accounts of the steps by which this great event was brought about. A letter from an American, dated Feb'y 20, says, "The Opposition party have been holding public dinners in different parts of the kingdom, called 'Reform Banquets.' A few days ago one of the Ministers gave notice to the Opposition Deputies that no more public meetings should be held; that, if attempted, the Government would put them down by force. There never was a greater scene than followed this announcement, not only in the Chamber of Deputies but throughout the city. People talked of Revolution and Liberty; the Opposition Deputies made a formal protest against the tyranny of Government! and at the same time gave notice that they would organize a 'banquet,' to be held forthwith in the city of Paris, and dare the Government to interfere with it; and Tuesday next is the day set apart for the display.

"Yesterday, the knowledge of the moving upon Paris of large bodies of troops, to the number of eighty or an hundred thousand men, by order of the King, and the strengthening of the garrison, the dealing out of munitions of war, &c. perfectly paralyzed business of all kinds in the city. The People of Paris, and a National Guard of sixty thousand armed men, have declared that they will not allow the banquet to be interfered with by the Government. To all appearance, we are on the eve of a bloody contest, if not a revolution. What will be the consequence? One or the other party must back out, or no one can tell what will be the result. In my opinion the Government is in the wrong; they have forgotten that they came to power by a revolution, and that revolution was caused by just such an act of arbitrary power. It is strange that such a man as Louis Phillippe has so far forgotten himself as to act as he does [illegible] through his Ministers."

"The Prohibition of holding the Reform meeting was only issued on Monday the 21st, [illegible] before the banquet was to take place. It took the Opposition by surprise, for at night they issued a recommendation to their friends to refrain from attending the banquet, as [illegible] they would [illegible] Reform.

"The [illegible] of the government [illegible] were [illegible] almost as [illegible]. Crowds were collected in the streets.

"The people assembled on Tuesday morning [illegible] a great demonstration, but [illegible] of the working classes and respectable shopkeepers, were to be seen moving along the Boulevards and the avenues leading to the Champs Elysees, and at noon one vast area between the Chamber of Deputies and the church of the Madeleine was thronged with a dense multitude, which at one time could not have amounted to less than thirty thousand persons. A little before 12 o'clock a procession of [illegible] consisting of several hundred, [illegible] in blouses, arrived by the Rue St. Honore and the Rue Duphot at the Place de la Madeleine, in front of the hotel where the meetings of the Opposition deputies have been usually held. Until this moment no display of [illegible] took place at this point. Soon after [illegible] the street, and drew up in front of the hotel. The usual summons to disperse being read, the persons forming the procession submitted without resistance, and marched away, taking the route towards the Eastern faubourgs.

"The mob then proceeded to the church of the Madeleine, increasing in numbers, but giving no symptoms of disorder or violence. The regiment which had arrived were drawn up in front of the railing of the church. Soon after several squadrons of the municipal cavalry arrived, and the populace was desired to disperse. This order being disregarded, the charge was sounded, and [illegible] the people. A first effort was made to disperse the crowd by the mere force of the horses, without the use of arms, [illegible]. This, however, proving ineffectual, several charges with drawn swords were made, the flat of the sword only being used. By these means the multitude was at length dispersed without any loss of life or injury that we could hear of. At one o'clock, the main thoroughfares were clear. During the remainder of the day, the principal streets were patrolled by the cavalry of the municipal guard, the infantry of the line keeping clear the footways.

"Throughout these operations the good temper, forbearance, discipline and intelligence of the troops of every class were especially remarkable. It is right to state that the same good dispositions were observable generally on the part of the people, who were seen shaking hands with the cavalry commanded to disperse them, and saluting the infantry regiments with 'Vive la ligne!'

"Each company of infantry carried, besides their usual arms, a collection of implements for cutting down barricades, such as hatchets, pickaxes, adzes, &c. These were tied upon the knapsack, each soldier carrying one.

"Previous, however, to the assemblage of these vast masses on the Boulevards and the Place de la Madeleine, as early as half past 10 the populace had collected round the front of the Chamber of Deputies, on the river side, to the amount of 5000 or 6000, and escaladed the railing and walls of the garden. Some succeeded in gaining the interior, and rushed into the reserved parts of the gallery. The troops soon came up and dispersed the populace, and made the arrangements for guarding the chamber which have been above described. The crowd retired quietly before the troops, singing the "Marseillaise," and crying "Vive la Reforme! a bas Guizot, l'Homme de Gand!" and before noon all the avenues leading to the Chamber of Deputies were occupied by large bodies of troops of every arm. On the place opposite the Pont de la Concorde several regiments of cavalry were drawn up, and the Place de la Concorde was similarly lined. In all the main streets leading from the Chambers regiments of infantry were stationed. The road leading from the Chamber to the Invalides was occupied by a strong force of artillery and cavalry. In fine, the whole aspect of that quarter of Paris was that of a city in a state of siege.

No access was allowed to the part of the city thus enclosed by the troops except to persons having immediate business there, or to those who were previously provided with tickets. The space thus enclosed had the aspect of complete solitude, while thousands swarmed in its immediate environs.

Between two and three o'clock a mob composed of the lowest rabble, ran through the Champs Elysees and broke all the gas lamps in the main avenue and branch roads, almost under the eyes of the troops.

While this was the state of things around the Chamber at 12 o'clock, the Boulevards Italiens and the Rue Lepelletier were filled with a deputation of students, who arrived at the office of the National with a copy of a petition they had addressed to the Chamber for the impeachment of ministers. The crowd which followed them afterward proceeded to the Place de la Concorde, where they formed a dense mass, and commenced singing the "Marseillaise" and "Mourir pour la Patrie." The municipal guards of the post at the corner near the Turkish Embassy sallied out and attempted to drive the crowd before them, but, instead of succeeding, were obliged to retreat into their fortified guard house to avoid being disarmed. The soldiers had scarcely secured themselves within when the people ran off in their turn, fearing that they would be fired upon.

About the same time the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres was attacked by the populace, the windows broken, and an attempt made to force the gate, and accompanied with shouts of "A bas Guizot," "La tete de Guizot." The armed force arrived, the rabble was repulsed, and the court of the hotel filled with soldiers.

At the meeting of the Chambers at one o'clock the greatest gloom prevailed. Few deputies were in attendance; and the benches of the Opposition were completely vacant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour, and was shortly afterward followed by the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Commerce. Marshall Bugeaud, who had accepted the military command of Paris, took his seat close to the Ministerial bench.

At 3 o'clock M. Odillon Barrot entered the hall, accompanied by Messrs. Duvergier de Hauranne, Marie, Thiers, Garnier Pages, &c. Their appearance produced some sensation.

When the discussion terminated, M. Odillon Barrot ascended the tribune, and deposited on the table the formal act of impeachment against ministers, signed by the deputies of the Opposition to the number of 53.

The President raised the sitting without reading it, but announced that it should be submitted to the approbation of the bureaux on Thursday.—The House then adjourned.

In the evening the greatest alarm and disorganization existed in Paris. The demonstrations of the day had not, however, produced many lamentable results. Several municipal guards were injured by stones. A sub-officer of that corps was killed and two soldiers wounded; several gunsmiths' and armourers' shops were reported to have been attacked.

The disturbances continued during the whole of Wednesday with great and constantly renewed vigor on the part of the people. Barricades were incessantly thrown up by them, but as promptly demolished by the military in divers streets; and the attitude of the populace—the National Guard in many instances fraternising with them—grew hourly more menacing, until toward evening a rumor of the resignation of the ministry stopped the current of popular fury, and induced a pause.

The resignation of the Prime Minister, Monsieur Guizot, was received with loud cheers in the Chamber of Deputies. When he was entering the Chamber before announcing his resignation, the 10th legion of the national guard on duty saluted him with groans of "A bas Guizot," "Vive Louis Philippe!" M. Guizot looked annoyed, and passed on without making any remark. A minute afterwards M. Moret de Bort came out of the Chamber, and announced that M. Guizot and his colleagues were out of office. The announcement was received with loud cheers, and immediately spread like wildfire. In less than half an hour it was known all over Paris.

A very stormy conversation took place in the Chamber of Peers on the present state of Paris, but it led to no result.

At half past ten o'clock an assemblage of persons armed with guns and pistols, formed a barricade with the paving stones of the Rue St. Denis, near the Rue Grande Truanderie, and fired on a patrol. A strong detachment of the municipal guard arrived unexpectedly on the spot, put the rioters to flight and restored order. We have not learned that any one was either killed or wounded.

At 11 o'clock, in that part of the Marais between the Rue du Temple and the Rue St. Martin, near the Rue Rambuteau, many of the streets were filled by armed crowds; barricades had been formed, and it was reported that several attacks had been made by the troops. Many patrols of national guards occupied the streets thus deserted and placed in utter darkness by the lamps having been broken. A combat took place and several persons were killed or wounded. Combats also took place in the Rues Tiquetonne, Bourg l'Abbe, and [illegible]. Only thirty or forty of the insurgents had arms, and their ammunition was soon exhausted. Five prisoners having been lodged in a house in the Rue Beaubourg, their companions made an attempt to release them. This led to a sanguinary struggle, in the course of which a municipal guard was killed; a young man was also killed. Eventually the municipal guards succeeded in dispersing the people, and detaining their prisoners.

At midnight, by the efforts of troops, all that quarter of the town which had been the principal theatre of the *emeutes* of the day, was calm and deserted. In the course of the evening, the King, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and the Duke de Montpensier, passed the soldiers and national guard in review. His Majesty was loudly cheered.

On Wednesday morning all hackney coaches, omnibusses, and every description of public carriage, disappeared from the streets and the public stands. Probably the cause of this was the fact that several of these were seized by the populace on Tuesday evening to form barricades, and in some instances were burned. The iron railings in several parts of the town have been torn down to supply weapons to the populace.

The national guard of the 2d arrondissement, to the number of about 500 or 600, assembled at an early hour on Wednesday. It was at first supposed that their intentions were hostile to the people, but the latter soon acquired a conviction that they were animated with the same sentiment as the immense majority of the population. Their motto was, "Reform, and the dismissal of M. Guizot!" When the intentions of the citizen soldiers became known, an immense crowd assembled before them, crying "Vive la Garde Nationale!" "Vive la Reforme!" The latter cry was loudly repeated by the national guards, the officers joining in it, and flourishing their swords.—Both then fraternised and a guard having stepped forward said, "A difference of opinion may exist between us relative to the expediency and nature of reform, but we are unanimous in condemning Guizot. Down with Guizot!" This cry was echoed by the multitude, and by none with more force than by the well dressed men who partly composed it.

An immense crowd then assembled round the national guard, and their cries of "Vive la Reforme" and "Down with the Ministry" could be distinctly heard by the king and royal family.—Nevertheless no troops were ordered in that direction, and the people and the nationals were left quietly to fraternise, although the two extremities of the street were occupied by an immense force.

Meantime the riots continued in the quarters of St. Denis and St. Antoine. About 12 o'clock barricades had been established at all the corners of the Rue St. Denis, and the Rue St. Martin, and in other quarters; and at the time an engagement was being carried on between the troops and the populace. At the corner of Rue Mandar and the Rue Montmartre a barricade was also established, behind which men were armed with spikes and muskets. In the Quartier du Temple the mob cast broken glass on the ground, to prevent charges of cavalry. Troops of boys were running in all directions, armed with sticks and clubs, smashing the gas lamps. In the Champs Elysees strong detachments of cavalry were stationed with hay and provisions.

At three o'clock in the neighborhood of Rue St. Denis at the Place St. Denis a strong additional body of troops and artillery was stationed. In the Rue St. Denis the insurgents fired several times on the troops, of whom several were said to be killed. The dragoons were sweeping the Boulevard between the Porte St. Denis and the Port St. Martin, and they prevented any one from passing; but the distant shots could be heard. In the Rue Rambuteau, a captain of Curassiers was killed, the mob carried his helmet in triumph on the top of a pole in the midst of the wildest enthusiasm.

It is said that a general (Peyronet Tiburee Sebastiani, brother of the marshal,) who commanded the troops at the Filles du Calvaire, was killed by a man *en blouse*.

Ten of the people made prisoners by the troops were confined in the guard-house of the Boulevard des Bonnes Nouvalles, which has uniformly been taken by the people in every *emeute*. The people attacked it at five o'clock, disarmed the soldiers, discharged the muskets and returned them to them, and liberated the prisoners. They carried off the flag that adorned the entrance, and presented it as a trophy to the 3d Legion of National Guards. The 5th regiment, which joined the people in July, 1830, was there during this affair, and again fraternised with the people. The people were at 5 o'clobk proceeding to the prefecture of the police to liberate the prisoners confined there. On their way they called at the *Reforme* newspaper office, and were told that it was not over, that the banquet must take place, and that good care would be taken to secure their liberties.

The crowd before the Ministers des Affaires Etrangeres was immense during the whole of Wednesday, and at five o'clock there was not less than ten thousand persons collected around it. They had been repeatedly charged with the bayonet by the municipal guard, but re-assembled as fast as dispersed. At half past six the rumors of the resignation of M Guizot had caused the crowd around the Hotel to disappear. The troops were everywhere returning to their barracks. It was reported that the troops of the line had exhibited symptoms of disaffection.

Various and contradictory rumors are afloat as to the fatalities which occurred on Tuesday.—Some of the journals affirm that several lives have been lost, while others deny that any have been killed. We have been assured that 17 persons have been wounded and several killed in the Batignolles. Two females are said to have been killed in the Place de la Concorde. It is said that in one of the charges made by the cavalry on the bridge of the Place de la Concorde, the horse of a municipal guard fell, and crushed a poor woman. It is further asserted that many people were obliged to leap into the sunk gardens of the place, to avoid being crushed by the horses. Complaints are made that the municipal guards were violent; it is also stated that on the contrary, the regular troops of the line acted with great moderation. A considerable body of workmen were employed early on Wednesday in clearing away all the preparations for the banquet.

At half past 4 it was hoped that the worst was over.

At 10 o'clock a column of 606 or 800 people of all ranks, who had been fighting, passed up the Boulevard. Among them were evidently many of the *Communistes*, and, possibly, some of those malefactors who will mix in all popular movements. The bearing and attitude of this column were terrible. The subsequent act of one of the party justified the apprehension which their appearance suggested.

Although M Guizot had retired from the ministry the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres remained occupied and guarded by troops. About 10 o'clock a young man walked up to the officer in command and blew his brains out with a pistol. Seeing him fall, his soldiers without orders fired on the people, of whom four or five were killed.

The report of this discharge, at a moment when we flattered ourselves that all was tolerably well over, created a painful sensation. Twenty minutes afterward, however, a most touching and melancholy procession arrived, and, as far as I could perceive, turned alarm into rage.

The buzz of an approaching multitude coming from the Boulevard des Capucines was heard, and a low song of death, "Mourir pour la patrie," was chanted by the throng instead of the victorious *Marseillaise*. Mingled with this awful and imposing chorus, the noise of wheels could be heard. A large body of the people slowly advanced.—Four in front carried torches. Behind them came an open cart surrounded by torch-bearers. The light was strong, and discovered four or five dead bodies, partly undressed, which appeared to have been carefully arranged in the cart.

When the head of the column reached the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, the song was changed to a curse of fury, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. The procession halted at the office of the *National*, and the whole party burst into a tremendous shriek of *Vengeance*.—The dead bodies in the cart were those of the men who fell under the fire of the soldiers above mentioned.

The night was an awful one. The noise of workmen appeared to break on the stillness. Barricades—one immensely strong at the end of the Rue Richelieu, were in progress of construction. Every tree on the whole line of the Boulevard has been felled. Every one of the superb lamp-posts has been thrown down, and all converted into barricades.

At the corner of every street is a barricade, gentlemen, shopkeepers, clerks, workmen, all laboring at the work with an eagerness, an earnestness beyond description.

At 12 o'clock M. Odillon Barrot, accompanied by General Lamoriciere, repaired from the Chamber of Deputies to the Ministry of the Interior, where he was formally installed, in presence of the National Guard and a multitude of citizens who filled the court. Shortly afterward the following proclamation was posted upon the gates, amidst universal acclamations:—

My Dear Comrades.—I have been invested by the new Cabinet with the supreme command of the National Guard of the department of the Seine.

By your energetic attitude you have asserted the triumph of liberty. You have been, and will ever be, the defenders of order. I rely upon you, as you may rely upon me.

Your comrade,
Signed, General LAMORICIERE.
Countersigned, ODILLON BARROT.
Paris, Feb 24, 1848.

At 2 o'clock the following proclamation was posted on the walls of Paris:—

Citizens of Paris.—The King has abdicated.—The crown, bestowed by the revolution of July, is now placed on the head of a child, protected by its mother. They are both under the safeguard of the honor and courage of the Parisian population. All cause of division among us has ceased to exist. Orders have been given to the troops of the line to return to their respective quarters. Our brave army can be better employed than shedding its blood in so deplorable a collision.

My beloved fellow-citizens! From this moment the maintenance of order is intrusted to the courage and prudence of the people of Paris, and its heroic national guard. They have ever been faithful to our noble country. They will not desert it in this grave emergency.

ODILLON BARROT.

This proclamation produced a temporary calm, but the unfortunate occurrence at the Foreign Affairs last night threatens to change the character of the struggle. Large pools of blood are still on the asphalte pavement of the Boulevards des Capucines and the Rue Basse du Rampart. The people forget that the troops only fired when their colonel was brutally shot. They demand "vengeance."

On leaving the palace the King and his family proceeded to Neuilly under an escort of cuirassiers. After the troops evacuated the Tuileries, the palace was immediately occupied by the insurgents, who destroyed every thing in it, windows, furniture, pictures, &c. The throne alone was left entire, carried in procession through the streets and the Boulevards, and ultimately smashed to pieces. A similar scene of destruction took place at the Palais Royal. All the furniture was taken out and burnt in the court.

Marshal Bugeaud has been named commander of the National Guard and of the troops of the line.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Sauzet took the chair, in presence of about 300 members.—Shortly afterward it was stated that the Duchess of Orleans had arrived at the palace with her two sons. The Princess soon appeared at the left door, accompanied by the two Princes and the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier.

The young Count de Paris entered first, led by one of the members of the House. He penetrated with difficulty as far as the semicircle, which was crowded with officers and soldiers of the National Guard. His presence produced a lively impression on the assembly. Almost immediately afterward the Duchess entered and seated herself in an arm chair between her two sons.

The hall was then forcibly entered by the multitude of armed men of the lower orders and National Guard. The Princess and her children retired to one of the upper benches of the centre, opposite the presidential chair.

The greatest agitation and uproar prevailed, and when silence was restored, M. Dupin announced to the assembly that the King had abdicated in favor of his grandson, and conferred the regency on the Duchess of Orleans. A voice from the public gallery—"It is too late."

An indescribable scene of tumult ensued. A number of deputies collected round the Duchess and her children and the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. National guards also rallied round the Royal family.

M. Marie then ascended the tribune—his voice was drowned by deafening cries. When silence was restored, M. Marie said that in the critical situation in which the capital was placed, it was urgently necessary to adopt some measures calculated to calm the population. Since morning the evil had made immense progress. Shall we proclaim the Duke de Nemours or the Duchess of Orleans regent?

M. Cremieux, who followed, was of opinion to uphold the new Government.

M. Genoude thought that an appeal ought to be addressed to the people. M. Odillon Barrot next ascended the tribune, and advocated the rights of the Duchess d'Orleans. M. Morochejaquelin supported the appeal to the people. M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin insisted on the necessity of appointing a provisional Government.—M. Sauzet here put on his hat, and concluded the sitting. The princes retired, followed by all the members of the centre, those of the left alone remaining in the hall. The insurgents then called, or rather carried, M. Dupont de l'Eure to the presidential chair. The tribune and all the seats were occupied by the people and National Guards, and the names of the following members of the provisional Government were proclaimed:—M. Garnier Pages, M. Arago, M. Marie, M. Ledru Rollin, M. Lamartine, M. Cremeux.

This list was received with cries of *Vive la Republique*, and the Assembly then adjourned to the Hotel de Ville to instal the provisional Government.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following proclamation has been posted at the Bourse:—

Orders have been given to cease firing every-where.

We have just been charged by the King to form a ministry.

The Chamber will be dissolved, and an appeal be made to the country.

Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed commandant of the National Guard.

THIERS,
ODILLON BARROT,
DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE,
LAMORICIERE.

All the Ministers have quited their hotels.

The Bourse is closed.

Paris, Friday, 9 A. M.

A Republic has been proclaimed. The King and his family has gone to Eu.

The provisional government already appointed has been confirmed. The following are ministers: Dupont de l'Eure, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arrago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bethmont, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Genier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algers; Decourtrias, Commandant of the National Guard.

All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuileries.

Half past nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

In the name of the Sovereign People.

Citizens—The provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed, by the will of the people, of the citizens Fredrick Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Recur, Marast, Albert—to watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by Government the will of the people has chosen for delegates in the department of the police the citizens of Coassidiere and Sobrier. The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizens Et. Arago to the Direction-General of the Post-office.

As first execution of the orders given by the provisional Government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishers of provisions of Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may have occasion for them.

It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason; it is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are terrible.

The following order has also just been issued:—

In the name of the French people.

It is interdicted to the members of the Ex-Chamber of Peers to meet.

Paris, 24th February.

D. PONT (de l'Eure) AD CREMIEUX,
LAMARTINE, MARIE,
LEDRU ROLLIN, ARAGO.

[Ex-Chamber of Peers is rather significant.]

Paris this morning is perfectly quiet, but the shops are closed, and the streets barricaded as before.

The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go to attack the Castle of Vincennes.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte set out for Paris from London on Saturday morning.

Some of the latest letters from England affirm that Louis Philippe and his family had arrived in England; but the more reliable statement is the following, which was written on the very morning of the sailing of the Cambria:—

POSTSCRIPT.—Liverpool, Sunday morning. The King has not yet arrived in England. A Republic has been established in France, and tranquility has nearly been restored.

Some of the papers state also, that letters have been received announcing positively the resignation of Lord John Russell, and the rest of the English Ministry. But this is doubtless premature, though there can scarcely be a doubt that such was the result of his late measures.

Paris, Wednesday, 23d.

You would find it difficult to conceive the mournful attitude of this usually gay city at this moment. Shops closed every where—soldiers every where—alarm and anxiety amongst all classes. Not a single omnibus to be seen; not a carriage, not a cart; only a few hack cabs. Here and there vehicles overthrown; the pavement turned up; gas lamps smashed, and the remains of wanton destruction frequently visible.

At one o'clock on Tuesday there was certainly some popular excitement in Paris, but nothing seriously to alarm the Monarch who had reigned for seventeen years, and whose troops, to the number of 100,000 surrounded his Palace and guarded his Capital. At one o'clock on Thursday, Louis Philippe, no longer a King, was glad to secure his personal safety by a hurried exit from one extremity of the Tuileries, while an infuriated mob were entering at the other. Thus the very climax of the revolution was attained in three days, another "*trois jours*," the Revolution of 1830 repeated, as to the time of accomplishment, but with more of the character of 1789 and 1792.

FURTHER FROM PARIS.

The New York *Courrier des Etats Unis* of Wednesday has the following additional items from Paris:

Paris, Friday, Feb. 25, 1848.

All danger has ceased. The complete silence which reigned towards midnight, on account of the barricades, which prevented the passage of all vehicles, appeared strange and unearthly. The most profound calm existed through the night, broke only from time to time by the *qui vive* of an amateur sentinel, who wished to prove his vigilance. The red banner has been every where unfurled in place of the tri-co'or.

The journals nearly all appear on a single half sheet, printed on one side only.

At five o'clock the Provisional Government assembled at the Hotel de Ville, surrounded by the people, armed and full of generous enthusiasm. Louis Blanc proclaimed the republic, in the midst of tremendous applause. Lamartine had already addressed the people in the great hall, and excited the most profound feeling. Ledru Rollin, who followed him, made, it is said, a most remarkable address.

Generals Bedeau and Lamoriciere then advanced to offer their service. The first was then named Commander of the first division of the military and Minister of War. The second is making preparations to set out for the frontier.

The act of abdication signed by the King before leaving the Tuileries is, it is said, exceedingly laconic, and conceived very nearly in these terms: "I abdicate to the hands of the French People, on the head of my grandson, the crown which I have received from the French Nation."

State of Feeling in Paris.—We have seen a letter from a gentleman in Paris which states that among the evidences of public feeling in favor of a Republic, that the American Flag (the Stars and Stripes) was hoisted in many quarters of the city. It should be remembered, however, that there are a large number of Americans now in Paris.—*New York Express.*

Rumored Deposition of the Pope.—Important intelligence has arrived from Italy. The French Government have, it is said, received a telegraphic despatch from Rome announcing that the Pope has been deposed. At Bologna the Papal colors have been discarded; and the tricolor of Italy adopted.

Something Extraordinary.—During the entire day yesterday, not a bale of Cotton was sold in our market. This we think is without a parallel in the history of the Cotton business in our city at this season of the year, and is one of the results of the establishment of the Telegraph.

Charleston Mercury.

THE PROPOSED MISSION TO ROME.

We extract from the Senate's Official Report the annexed sketch of the remarks made in the Senate on Thursday last by Mr. Badger, on the proposition of Mr. Benton to provide for a full Minister to Rome instead of a charge d'affaires, as proposed by a bill which has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate.

Mr. Badger. I have myself been unable to see any necessity for establishing either a chargeship or a full mission to the Papal States. The President in his message recommends the establishment of such a mission for two reasons: first, on account of what he calls "recent interesting political events;" and, second, because attention to the commerce of the country requires it.

Now, with regard to the latter view, for more than seventy years, we have found it adequately protected without having been under the necessity of establishing such a mission. Sir, the commerce of the United States with the Papal States must be very small indeed. In fact, it is so small that it has never been the subject of distinct statement, so far as I am aware, in any accounts that we have had from any of the departments of the Government in regard to our intercourse with foreign nations; and the exports of the United States to the whole of Italy, including the Papal States, scarcely amount to one million of dollars a year. We have in the Papal States three consuls. The probability is that the whole amount of the commercial intercourse of the United States with these States does not amount to one hundred thousand dollars a year, and it seems to me that, so far as the commercial interests of the United States are concerned, it would be paying the largest insurance that has been known in commercial dealings, if we incur the expense either of a full mission or a chargeship for the purpose of affording some beneficial benefit or protection to a commerce not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars a year, already under the charge of three American consuls. It seems to me very obvious that this consideration has very little weight.

But what is the other reason assigned by the President? The recent political events which have taken place in the Papal States under the direction of the present Pope. In what possible mode, I ask, do these political events make it necessary that we should send a minister to Rome? How are we connected with these proceedings? What influence is it expected that a minister can exercise over these events, or the parties connected with them? or, in what way will a mission, politically considered, be of service to this country or to the Papal States? What is the character of these political events which are now in progress at Rome? Nothing has transpired which in the least embraces a change of the form of government that has always obtained in those States. The present Pope is the same absolute master of his people that all his predecessors in time past have been. He has surrendered none of the absolute powers which appertain to him, on the tiara which he wears. He has erected no barriers against the abuse of those powers, either by himself or by his successors. He stands forth an autocrat, possessed of and exercising absolute authority over all his subjects, who are absolutely dependent on him for every privilege they enjoy—for every right which they exercise—for every relaxation which has been extended to them from the rigid severity of former days. He is, perhaps, in the world, in comparison with his predecessors, but a good and kind master of his subjects; they are emphatically his vassals. He has made no reform; he has made no surrender of any of the principles of arbitrary power; he has not evinced any disposition to abridge the limits of his authority in the slightest degree. The uncontrolled authority of that sceptre which he wields is the same unquestionable and unquestioned dominion which has been exercised by his predecessors. Now, sir, what on earth can induce us at this time to establish this mission to the Papal States? Do we expect to sustain his Holiness in the course which he has adopted? Do we intend to give to him our countenance and support? Why, in that point of view, I think it may be seriously questioned whether we do not greatly overestimate the position which we occupy, and whether his Holiness will consider himself at all obliged by our countenance and support.

In what way, then, is this mission to benefit this country? There is no commerce to be protected—none at least that has not always been amply protected by the consuls of the United States in the Papal dominions. There is nothing in the world in the present political condition of Rome which makes such a mission of the slightest importance to us or her, considered in regard to the political relations which may subsist between us and her as two independent States. What, then, being so, is not the United States now commencing, in the establishment of this mission, a system to which we have been heretofore entire strangers? Is not this mission, in the view of it which I have presented, merely a religious mission on the part of the United States to the Bishop of Rome? Certainly it is, sir. Although his Holiness is not only the first Bishop, the universal head of the Roman Catholic Church, but annexes to that character of a secular prince, it must always be recollected that the Papal States are but the *appanage* attached to his episcopal see, for the purpose of giving support and dignity to his religious character and office. It is as a spiritual ruler that he exercises his influence over his dominions. As a secular prince, simply and merely, he would be no body. It is his Holiness that governs. It is the universal Bishop of the church that governs the Papal States. His counsellors are the principal bishops, priests, and deacons of Christendom. His ministers are priests; his ambassadors are priests. The whole machinery, control, and direction of his Government stamp it as being in every respect a spiritual dominion. Now, I grant that that consideration would furnish no reason why the proposed mission should not be established, if there were any great interests of the people of this country to be protected, or any great object connected with their welfare to be achieved by it. But, so far as I am aware, there are no such considerations of policy to be urged in this case. This is simply the sending forth of a mission from the United States to the first Roman Catholic Bishop of the world.

To such a mission, sir, I, for one, am opposed. I wish for our Roman Catholic citizens of this country precisely what we all enjoy—the absolute and unqualified possession of all our religious rights. They may make themselves dependant upon, or believe themselves to be dependant upon, and to be bound in spiritual submission to, any head of their Church they please, here or elsewhere. But, rely upon it, the establishment of this mission will be considered, by the great Protestant interests of this country, as one undertaken for the purpose of giving a new character to that particular Church of which the Sovereign Pontiff is the head. It will be regarded as placing him and his church in this country upon a far different footing from that which is occupied by other religious denominations; and it will be felt throughout the extent of this land that the Government of the United States has instituted, in reference to this particular church, a proceeding entirely dissonant from its past policy, and that it has departed, in no small degree, from the principles of universal toleration and that non-intervention in religious matters which the constitution has prescribed. When we look, sir, at the small amount of the commerce of the United States with the Papal States; when we consider the absence of every thing like an effort on the part of his Holiness the Pope to introduce the principles of free government in the Papal States, the idea will force itself on the minds of all, that were it not for the thousands of foreign Roman Catholic voters in the United States, the efforts of his Holiness to ameliorate the condition of his subjects would have met with less sympathy, and the commerce of the United States with the Papal States would have attracted less solicitude from the occupant of the White House.

I cannot vote, sir, either for the full mission or the chargeship. I regard the establishment of either as involving a needless expenditure of money, and, if not fraught with mischief, to be at best altogether useless.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.

The following letter from Mr. Stanly breathes the true Whig spirit—a disinclination to take office; but a willingness to make the sacrifice if the Whigs require it. It was published by Mr. Satterthwaite as a justification to his constituents of Pitt county for having withdrawn Mr. Stanly's name from the competition in the late State Convention.

Raleigh, January 15, 1848.

My Dear Sir: I received your letter informing me that there was a large number of my friends desirous to present my name to the consideration of the Whig Convention soon to meet in Raleigh, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the office of Governor, and you desire me to inform you whether I will accept the nomination, if it should be conferred on me.

It is proper I should answer your inquiry candidly: I shall do so.

Four years since, when my name was mentioned, as now, in connexion with this office, I felt bound to declare I should be compelled to decline the honor. I had been some years in public life, ardently engaged in attending to every thing but my own business, which made it a matter of conscience and honor that I should not then accept a nomination. It may be—it is—sometimes meritorious to serve the public;—but a man's creditors are that portion of the public to whom his services are first due.

During the last twelve months the subject has been occasionally mentioned to me; my uniform answer has been, that I was now out of the question, and being Attorney General, it would be presumptuous to encourage or entertain the idea of having my name brought in competition with others for the office. I had flattered myself that I was out of the question; for never upon any occasion, that I remember, have I given the most distant intimation that I could consent to be a candidate. With no gentleman have I had more unreserved conversations upon such matters than yourself, and you will no doubt remember, that to you, and in your presence always, this has been my consistent answer. I had hoped, by this course, that I had removed all thought of my being a candidate, from the minds of those partial friends among my old constituents, by whom alone, I believed, the desire was entertained to nominate me.

But my name has been recommended at one or two public meetings; and it is due to myself as well as to my friends, that I should answer the question, "will you accept the nomination if conferred on you?"

I was taught at a very early period of life that every man owes something to his Country in peace as well as in war. I have not forgotten the lesson. Besides, as is often urged, it is an honor, and a high one; for honor is to be won by civil as well as military services. The statesmen who framed our Constitution, were many of them, the heroes who had achieved our independence on the battle-field, and thus secured the right of self-government in peace. For this they pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honor, to each other.

We have great examples illustrating the duty of serving our Country in civil stations. It is worthy an honorable ambition to be allowed to do so. And I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to a large portion of the people of North Carolina. I have been honored by them, and by her Legislature. Influenced by these considerations, though it may subject me to some inconvenience, I cannot say that I will not make any sacrifice for the State.

Still I must earnestly request those upon whose friendship experience teaches me I may rely, if possible, to nominate some other person.

The meetings of the people in different counties have afforded proof that we have several who would satisfy public expectation, and discharge the duties of the office with credit to themselves and benefit to the State. And if there is one friend of mine whose partiality prompts him to nominate me, because he thinks it due as a testimonial of regard, or reward for past services, I would entreat him to dismiss that thought from his mind. Let the honor be given to some one of those who are more deserving of it. Let the reward go to some one who has earned it, whose ability and integrity are unquestioned, and with whose occupation it will not interfere as with mine.

But if there is a task to be performed, a labor to do, and from any accidental circumstances I am in the opinion of the Convention, in the situation to do the work, I am ready to undertake it. I have been too long sincerely attached to the Whig cause, too long convinced that the country can never be prosperous and happy, until Whig principles prevail, to refuse to lend my aid in upholding them. While Whig doctrines are cherished in the old North State, I feel we have no reason to despair of our country, notwithstanding "shadows, clouds and darkness" now hang around us. While North Carolina stands true, the country is safe. What North Carolina Whig—but another name for an honest patriot—can refuse to lend his aid in keeping alive the spirit of liberty in the land of its earliest home? I cannot. If the nomination is conferred on me, I must accept it.

I desire the favor of you, only to make known these opinions of mine, to such friends as you know have a right to be made acquainted with them, and I must again beg of you, should you attend the Convention, to have it understood that I sincerely desire the choice of the Convention may fall on some one more worthy of it, and more able to wear its honors than myself.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD STANLY.

F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Saturday, the 18th instant, after a session of eighty days. The following Opinions were delivered before the adjournment, viz:

By Ruffin, C. J., in Northam *v.* Terry, from Richmond, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hannan *v.* McNeill, from Chatham, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Rhea *v.* Rhodes, equity from Washington, directing a decree for the production of the Slaves and their division, and for an account of hires, &c. Also, in State *ex rel.* Clark *v.* Cotton, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pipkin *v.* Bond, equity from Gates, directing a reference. Also, in State *v.* Jack Shepherd, from Columbus, declaring that there is no error in the judgment. Also, in Carter *v.* Page, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Mabry *v.* Turrentine, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barnawell *v.* Threadgill, equity from Anson, declaring that there is error in the decree. Also, in Harrison *v.* Bradley, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment.

By Nash, J., in Summer *v.* Bunch, from Perquimons, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in State *ex rel.* Sanders *v.* Games, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Whitfield *v.* Whitfield, from Wayne, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in Williams *v.* Avent, equity from Halifax, dismissing the bill with cost. Also, in Calloway *v.* Witherspoon, equity from Caldwell, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Wright *v.* Wheeler, from Rockingham.

Cotton Factory Failure.—The large Baltimore Cotton manufacturing firm of Gambrill, Carroll & Co., have failed.—They owned three factories.

FOR LAMPS.

FRESH VIRGIN SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, for sale by
T. S. & C. LUTTERLOH.
March 27. 1w

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Camp Life of a Volunteer, 25; Miss Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social Harp; Alamance, 25; Taylor and his Generals, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books of every description.
March 27. E. J. HALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

The French Revolution.—We have given up a large space in this paper to the details of that most extraordinary event which was briefly announced in our last. These particulars are carefully culled from thirty or forty columns of descriptions which even the day or two between the revolution and the sailing of the Steamer produced.

To us, at this distance, the revolution does not seem to have been completely successful at the date of our last accounts, though it is so treated in England and in this country. If the Army, or any very large portion of it, stood firm, and the Royal family remained in France and at the head of the troops, the citizens of Paris, aided even by the National Guards, could not prevail against them without much more bloodshed. But it is only a portion of the National Guards, apparently, who joined the people, and we have no account of any of the army having done so; nor do we see that any attempt had been made on the formidable fortifications which surround Paris, and which, in the possession of a loyal soldiery, 100,000 in number, would bid defiance to all the force of the people of Paris. These circumstances would lead us to suppose that we might yet hear of sanguinary conflicts, but for the fact that others, more capable of judging, treat the affair as concluded, and represent the King as having left France. We shall await the next arrival with deep anxiety. Upon the turn which events took within the few days after the sailing of the Cambria, may depend not only the peace of France but of Europe and the world. If the revolutionists shall have taken warning by former errors, and established a moderate republican government, then will the civilized world rejoice, the peace of Europe be preserved, and France bound forward in the career of greatness, with the good wishes and congratulations of all lovers of regulated liberty. But if, from one despotism, they go to the other extreme of unbridled license, and anarchy, and re-enact the scenes of 1789, woe to France, and to the world. We confess that we have more fears than hopes.

The Telegraph.—It is a curious circumstance, that the first printed account, except in our own paper, of the Revolution in France, was received here from Charleston. The Cambria arrived on Saturday, and on that day a very brief account of her news passed on through this place to the South. On Sunday it was transmitted with more particularity. And on Monday it appeared in the Charleston papers. On Monday we wrote by Telegraph to the Richmond Times for the particulars, and in an hour or two had them in readiness for the Observer of that evening. The Telegraph is one of the wonders of the world.

It is stated that Louis Phillippe has a considerable amount invested in real estate in New York, and owns several of the finest blocks of buildings in that city. So that if he should come to this country, as is most likely, it will be under very different circumstances from his first visit, when, as a young man, he fled from the Revolution of 1789, and was obliged to teach a school for his support. He has since become the wealthiest man in the world; and, even if his property in France should be confiscated, he will still have enough in this country to make him rich.

It is a remarkable fact that the man is still alive in New York who, then a boy, drew Louis Phillippe out of the water when he broke through the ice in skating, and was in danger of drowning, in a pond, now the site of the "Tombs" prison.

A letter from Walter F. Leak, Esq. is published, in which he replies to the question of a friend, whether he would accept the nomination of his party for Governor? He declares that he "would *not* accept the nomination if made with the understanding, that he should canvass the State."—And he argues at considerable length, and forcibly, the objections to the system of canvassing. His party papers, so far as we have seen, dissent from his objections.

Cape Fear Navigation.—The Report of the Committee of citizens of Chatham, on the subject of opening this River to Hancock's Mills, in Moore, will be found on our first page.

The Wilmington Journal asks "why was there no insurance upon the Machine Shop" of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, at Raleigh? This question may perhaps be answered by reference to a fire which once occurred at the Journal's own door. The Machine Shop of the Wilmington Rail Road was burnt a few years ago, and a much heavier loss sustained. Was there any Insurance there? We believe not. And if that company, managed by the individual stockholders, did not think it advisable to insure, it could scarcely be charged as a fault in the Governor that he did not, especially as the Legislature gave him no such authority or instruction.

Spring Goods.—A number of the Merchants of this town, as will appear by reference to our advertising columns, have received their Spring Supplies of Goods.

Exotic Plants.—Desirous to see our town and State adorned by beautiful Flowers and Shrubbery, we call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Ramel & Co., who have a more extensive collection of rare Plants and Bulbs than was ever offered in this place.

The War and its Warriors.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Hogan & Thompson of Philadelphia, a cheap book under this title, comprising a complete history of the Mexican War, and biographical sketches and anecdotes of the officers, illustrated by about 50 wood engravings. For sale at the Bookstore.

Another Commissioner to Mexico.—Mr. Sevier being sick, the President thought it expedient to nominate an Associate Commissioner, who could proceed at once to Mexico. The appointment was conferred on the Hon. Nathan Clifford, who, as Attorney General, and a member of the Cabinet, is of course familiar with all the President's views. Mr. Clifford left Washington on Saturday night the 18th, within a few hours after his appointment was confirmed by the Senate. A Steamer was in waiting to take him from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, and another was ordered to be in waiting to take over Mr. Sevier, when he gets well enough to proceed.

Taylor Meeting.—A Taylor meeting, composed of many citizens of both parties, was held in Hillsborough on the 14th inst. Speeches were delivered by Henry K. Nash, John W. Kerr, and Hugh Waddell, Esqrs., and resolutions altogether favorable to the election of Gen. Taylor as President were adopted with only one dissenting voice. The crowd upon our columns prevents our giving the proceedings in full.

Pennsylvania.—The Whig State Convention expressed no preference on the Presidential question. The Delegates were divided between Clay, Taylor, and Scott, but all avowed their determination to give a hearty support to the nominee of the National Convention.

Important from Mexico.—An arrival at New Orleans furnishes news from Vera Cruz to the 12th inst. and from the city of Mexico to the 6th.

The Armistice was fully agreed upon and signed and published on the 6th. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction at its terms. It was negotiated by Gens. Worth and Smith, on the part of Gen. Butler, and Senors Vilamil and Quijano on the part of the Mexicans. It provides for an absolute and general suspension of hostilities from the date. The troops of the U. S. not to extend their occupation, nor advance from their present positions; but each party may move freely from place to place within their present limits, neither passing through territory occupied by the other. The collection of contributions from the citizens of Mexico to cease until the expiration of the armistice; and in case of the ratification of the treaty to be entirely remitted; except the tax on gaming houses, liquor shops, and places of public amusement, which shall continue to be collected by our army, till peace is concluded. The Mexicans to be free to exercise all their political rights in elections, and appointing and installing officers, who shall be respected by the army. When an election is to take place, all American troops in the city or town shall be marched out, except such as are necessary to protect the barracks, &c. and to remain out until after the election is over. No interference whatever allowed with such elections. The Mexicans to be at liberty to lay and collect taxes, as formerly, except duties on importations, &c. All public offices, archives, &c. convents, and other public buildings, to be delivered up to the Mexicans. The Mexican Courts to resume their duties and privileges, except where an American is a party in a cause. All supplies for our army to be paid for at fair prices. The Mexican religion to be respected, as heretofore. The armistice to continue in force for two months, or until notice of from 5 to 20 days, according to the distance of places from the capital.

This is the substance of the document, which is very long.

The secret expedition of Gen. Lane, of the 17th February, resulted in an engagement with the command of Father Jarauta, which was completely dispersed, with the loss of 100 killed at least, so it was said, including 1 colonel, and 50 prisoners. We lost 1 killed and 4 wounded. Gen. Lane's command travelled with great speed and secrecy, at one time being 14 consecutive hours in the saddle. He has earned the name of the *Marion* of the army. At Tulancingo, Gen. Paredes escaped from his house a few moments only before it was surrounded. The wife of Paredes treated Gen Lane and his staff with great hospitality. At Sequaltaplan, they were greeted with a volley from every house; the doors were forced, and a hand to hand fight took place, the enemy driven out and pursued, with the loss above stated. Several houses were burnt.

It is said that Gen. Pillow has been restored to his command, as well as Gen. Worth. If so, Gen. Scott is the only one under arrest!

Mr. Freaner, who brought the Treaty from Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 11th, with despatches from Washington, and left for the city of Mexico the same day.

The Governors of four States had complained that the Treaty was not published, and one of these said that the State did not recognize the General Government and would in future yield no obedience to it. Another was opposed to the treaty.

The Court Martial had not convened at Puebla on the 24th ult. at which time Gen. Cushing was the only member of the Court who had arrived. The others were daily expected.

There was at Puebla considerable excitement about peace, but it was generally believed that it will not be ratified, (whether by the U. S. or Mexico is not stated.)

A quorum of the Mexican Congress had not yet assembled.

Washington's birth-day was celebrated in Mexico by all the Americans, and by a great many Mexicans.

Santa Anna was again at Tehuacan on the 12th, having left Orizava on the night previous. The Government has given him the passport, but it was generally believed that his intention in asking it was only to lull the Government to sleep, in order that he might put himself at the head of a body of troops.

The following are the first general orders issued by Major General Butler upon assuming the command of the army of Mexico:

[Orders No. 1.]
Headquarters Army of Mexico, }
Mexico, Feb. 19, 1848. }

Pursuant to the order of the President of the United States, and the instructions of Major Gen. Scott, communicated in his General Order No. 59, of yesterday's date, Major Gen. Butler hereby assumes command of the army of Mexico.

On entering upon the duties assigned him Gen. Butler cannot be unmindful that he succeeds a general familiar alike with the science and the art of war, and who has but recently brought to a glorious termination one of the boldest campaigns to be found in its annals. He feels, however, less diffidence in assuming the important and responsible command assigned him, from the conviction that he is aided and sustained by many of the talented and experienced officers who contributed nobly to our recent success in arms, and by a gallant army who have learned too well the road to victory easily to mistake it.

The orders and instructions issued by Major Gen. Scott, for the government of his army, will be continued in force.

By order of Major Gen. Butler:
L. THOMAS, A. A. G.

At the Commencement of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, on the 4th instant, 78 graduates received the Degree of M. D., of whom the following were from North Carolina: A. C. Caldwell, D. G. A. Dick, and Jos. A. McLean, all of Greensborough; Joseph Carson, Rutherfordton; W. J. Gatling, Gatesville; W. J. Monroe, Fayetteville.

The Public Documents—Presidential Messages and Treasury Reports—contradict all the statements of the North Carolinian in regard to Loans and Treasury Notes, in 1841-2-3, except that a small amount of Treasury Notes was issued to supply an immediate want. The bulk of the money was borrowed by Loan, and not by Treasury Notes. If we may rely on the official documents, which we are rather inclined to do than to rely on the North Carolinian, this is the fact. And the same documents contradict the assertion that the loan was offered in Europe and rejected by capitalists there; though the newspapers of that period said that it was so offered and was rejected because of the fear of Repudiation, which was then in vogue in some of the Locofoco States.

A man was arrested in Massachusetts a few days ago on the charge of having poisoned his wife fourteen years ago. The body was lately found to be in a good state of preservation, and the stomach contained 4 or 5 grains of arsenic.

Magnetic Telegraph to Weldon.—We understand that Dr. Duncan, whose visit here in reference to giving us a Branch Telegraph Line we spoke of last week, has been induced to determine upon running the Line hence to Weldon, instead of Fayetteville, as was proposed at first. From Weldon a connection will be formed with the main Northern and Southern Line, at the nearest point. We believe that arrangements have been so far made as to leave scarce a doubt that the plan will be carried into effect promptly.
Wilmington Chronicle.

CONGRESS.

The death of Mr. Holley, a member of the House from New York was announced in both Houses on Saturday the 18th, and the usual resolutions of respect adopted.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 20th, after the morning business, the Deficiency Appropriation bill was again taken up; and a protracted debate arose on Mr. Benton's amendment to substitute a full minister for a Charge at Rome. Messrs. Hale, Hannegan, Clayton, Davis of Mass., Atherton, Foote, Mangum, and others, participated in the debate. The amendment was then rejected, 28 to 13, (both of the N. C. Senators, with all the other Whigs, against it.)

On Tuesday, a number of petitions were presented, among them, one by Mr. Hale of N. H., from citizens of Maryland, in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; several from Pennsylvania and Delaware in favor of an amendment of the Constitution to abolish slavery throughout the Union; and a number from Pennsylvania, *praying Congress speedily to adopt measures for the peaceful dissolution of the American Union.* [It will be recollected that Mr. Adams once presented a similar petition in the House, which produced prodigious excitement.]

The deficiency bill was again taken up, and Mr. Badger moved to strike out altogether the proposed Mission to Rome, which motion, after a long debate, was rejected, 36 to 7. After some unimportant amendments the bill was passed.

On Wednesday, after unimportant morning business, the Loan bill was taken up, and Mr. Atherton of N. H. spoke at length in an attempt to explain the condition and prospects of the Treasury; but, according to a Washington letter, "was much foggified, and befogged the Senate."

Mr. Cass gave notice, that as soon as this bill was disposed of, he would call up the bill to authorize 20,000 more volunteers. This does not look like peace.

On Thursday, Mr. Webster spoke at great length on the Loan Bill; after which an Executive Session was held.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 20th, the Correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War Department, and Mr. Trist, was laid before the House by the President, in answer to a call. And on motion of Mr. Henley, 10,000 extra copies were order to be printed.

The Indian Appropriation Bill being under debate, Mr. Sawyer of Ohio, Loco, charged fraud and swindling somewhere in connection with Johnson's Choctaw School; whereupon, Mr Johnson of Arkansas, Loco also, whose seat in the House is next to that of Mr. Sawyer, rose and proclaimed Mr. S's declarations basely false.

Great confusion prevailed for some time. At length the Chairman succeeded in restoring order. (This is about on a par with the Locofoco fight of the week before.)

On Tuesday, Mr. Clingman moved to reconsider the vote ordering that the correspondence of Gen. Scott, Mr. Trist, &c. be printed.

Mr. C. addressed the House on the subject, and proceeded to show the propriety of reconsidering the vote to print, those of the letters of Gen. Scott and Commissioner Trist, that had been furnished by the President. He said the correspondence, &c., as communicated to the House, had been garbled to suit particular views of the Administration. The whole of the correspondence should be published, or none.

A protracted debate ensued, which lasted till the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Cummins of Ohio, proposed to introduce a series of resolutions expressing sympathy with the down-trodden interests of humanity in Europe, and approving the French Revolution. The Resolution could not be received without general consent, and was not received.

Mr. Inge of Ala., spoke his hour in reply to Mr. Clingman, on the Scott and Trist correspondence.

The Indian appropriation bill was further discussed.

On Thursday, the proceedings of the House were of no material importance.

The following were the Yeas and Nays on the final passage of the Ten Regiment Bill in the Senate:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cameron, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Greene, Hale, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Phelps, Underwood, Upham, and Webster—19.

Washington, March 24.

THE SENATE CHAMBER, YESTERDAY.

Mr. Webster yesterday addressed an attentive audience in the Senate, the lobby and the galleries, for more than two hours, in a masterly argument on the subject of the War with Mexico—its origin, design, and disastrous consequences; on the objectionable features of the Treaty just sanctioned by the Senate; and, especially, in a most emphatic remonstrance and argument against the admission of new States into the Union to be formed from foreign territory. We have hardly ever, perhaps never, known Mr. Webster so deeply moved and earnest. It was, we believe, the opinion of all his numerous auditory that the speech was worthy of his highest fame, and certainly we never witnessed from him a more majestic display of intellectual power and of all the attributes of the most elevated Senatorial eloquence.

How deep and solemn must not have been the convictions of public duty which prompted and sustained such an effort, when it is considered that the Senator had received only an hour or two before, a summons, by Telegraph, to the bed-side of a dying and beloved Daughter! In obedience to this sad summons Mr. Webster is now already on his way to Boston.—*National Intelligencer.*

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.
Washington, March 20.

The House have renewed the Presidential electioneering speeches, and in a very spirited mode. Mr. Clingman, of N. C., made a good speech today, with a view to present Gen. Scott fairly before the country, in regard to all his difficulties with the administration and his brother officers. Mr. M'Lane, per contra, undertook to show that Gen. Scott had injured himself before the country, by his irritability, petulance, and querulousness, which had embroiled him with the administration and his officers; but he asserted that Gen. Scott had not been arrested, nor disgracefully suspended. Both parties here boast of present strength and prospective union. The number of General Scott's friends in Pennsylvania, New York, and elsewhere, is increasing. It is possible that the Whig Convention will drop Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, and nominate General Scott or Judge M'Lean.

The Works of John Quincy Adams, which will make some fifteen or twenty large octavo volumes, it is stated will be soon given to the press by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the son and executor of the deceased statesman, who had carefully revised them for publication, and has by his will appropriated a sum of money to defray the expenses of printing, &c. Among the unpublished writings of Mr. Adams is a new version of the Psalms in Metre, a translation of Wieland's Oberon, and several minor poems; but the chief portion of his MSS. consist of historical, biographical, and poetical works, relating to the last half century.

Mr. Clay was received in Pittsburg by a great popular demonstration, without party distinction.

Prince Lucien Murat, of Bordentown (says the State Gazette,) intends to sail for France on Saturday, full of enthusiasm in the cause of her new institutions. His father it will be recollected, was Murat, King of Naples, and his mother was a sister of Napoleon.

New York, Sunday, P. M.

The news from France, brought by the Cambria yesterday morning, created a tremendous excitement among our citizens, especially among the French and Irish portions of them. The tri-colored flag was hoisted upon every French hotel and public house in the city, and the French *cafes* were crowded throughout the day with delighted Frenchmen, exchanging congratulations, and indulging in speculations upon the probable result of the Revolution in France. The Irish, too, are in ecstacy, and a meeting of the Irish Confederation was held yesterday afternoon, at which a number of patriotic speeches were made, and subscriptions to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars received, to be forwarded to the Dublin Confederation, for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

General Scott.—The parting of this veteran chief with the army, after the arrival in Mexico of the order suspending him from command, is represented as the most affecting scene ever witnessed since the days of the revolution.

Gold.—The gold fever has broken out afresh among our neighbors of Randolph county. Several mines have lately been discovered, and wrought to some extent, which give rich promise. The Randolph Herald says that about three hundred persons in the county are engaged in search of gold.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Naval Stores, Lumber and Timber.—The returns of the Inspectors to the County Court, last week, show that they have inspected during the last year 330,992 barrels Turpentine, 40,628 barrels Tar, 8,678 barrels Spirits Turpentine, 45,533,429 feet of Timber, and 6,335,628 feet of Lumber. The Lumber from our Steam Mills does not go into this account, and very little of the Spirits of Turpentine made here.—*Wilmington Gazette.*

Horrible Torture of Americans.—A letter from Mexico, of 20th February, says: A horrible affair took place at Talascoya, four days since. Five Americans, captured near Vera Cruz, were taken to Talascoya, tied to stakes in full view of each other, and then the tongue, eyes, nose, ears and hand of one were deliberately cut out! After the first died, another was treated in the same way, and so on.

Dreadful Murder.—Mr. Rode, manufacturer and vender of Homoeopathic medicines, residing in Fourth street, Philadelphia, was found in his bedroom, stabbed and cut in fully twenty places, and in the agonies of death. The terrible tragedy does not end here. Mrs. Rade, wife of the unfortunate victim, was also found in the same room with her husband, entirely dead, having been literally hacked and cut to pieces. No clue has been had to the perpetrators of this horrid crime.

MARRIED.

In Anson county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Postell, Mr. GEO. C. SMITH, of Stanly, to Miss WINCEY, daughter of Elijah Sibley, of Anson.

In Stanly county, by Wm. Allen, Esq., on the 24th ult., Mr. STEPHEN CRUMP, Sen. to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Dr. John S. Kendall, of Anson county.

DIED.

In this town, on the 23d instant, Mrs. MARY THOMAS, in the 53d year of her age.

In Union county, on the 7th inst., REBECCA, wife of Hezekiah Clark, formerly of Chatham county, and mother of E. W. Clark, of this place, in the 71st year of her age, in the full hope of immortality.

In Union county, on the 18th inst., Mr. PARROT WILLIAMS, aged 72 years.

In Marlborough District, on the 14th inst., after a brief illness, MARY, daughter of O. H. Kollock, Esq., aged 14 years and 9 months.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

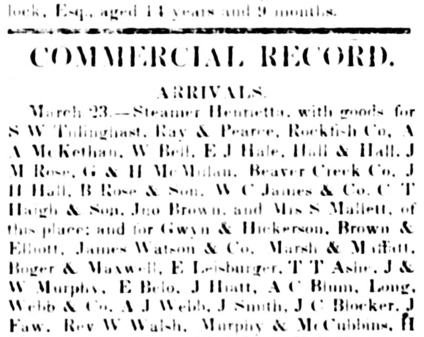
March 23.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for S W Tillinghast, Ray & Pearce, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, W Bell, E J Hale, Hall & Hall, J M Rose, G & H McMillan, Beaver Creek Co, J H Hall, B Rose & Son, W C James & Co, C T Haigh & Son, Jno Brown, and Mrs S Mallett, of this place; and for Gwyn & Hickerson, Brown & Elliott, James Watson & Co, Marsh & Moffatt, Boger & Maxwell, E Leisburger, T T Ashe, J & W Murphy, E Belo, J Hiatt, A C Blum, Long, Webb & Co, A J Webb, J Smith, J C Blocker, J Faw, Rev W Walsh, Murphy & McCubbins, H McLean, C A Black, W A Lash, E & W Smith, and Cooper & Gowan, of the interior.

March 23.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for T S Lutterloh, H L Myrover & Co, J Kyle, J Haske & Son, B Rose & Son, D G Humphrey, C T Haigh & Son, of this place; and for Bonner & Crist, Dr D Strudwick, Johnson & Smith, R & A B Marsh, McRorie & Bailey, J Cheek, Marsh & Moffat, M Brown & Son, Douthel, Bethel & Co, Elliott & Co, Wiley Roberts, Geo Bemer, Cedar Falls Co, Brown & Moffat, Eli Perry, Joab Hiatt, J McIver, N Gibson, Scott & McAdoo, D W Cameron, J Stauber, Washington Mine Co, T C Meining, of the interior.

March 24.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for G & H McMillan, J H & J Martine, Cook & Taylor, Hall, Sackett & Co, A W Steel, of this place; and for Jenkins & Roberts, Jones, Watson & Co, Craven & McCain, J Hiatt, J J McKay, R W M Green, J C Bocker, and Thomas Hall, of the interior.

NOTICE.

A SCHOOL will be opened on the first Monday in April, at the Masonic Lodge, in which the usual branches of an English Education, together with the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages, will be taught by
J. W. JOHNSON.
Terms, $4, $6, and $8 per Quarter.
March 20. 7tf



A CARD—TO THE ENTERPRISING!

A RARE chance is now presented for a safe investment in a business entirely new—one adapted to the man of limited, as well as to the man of extensive resources—yielding a profit from capital and enterprize, beyond any operation of the day. It is the complete monopoly of a staple article, absolutely necessary and essential to every family, as well as indispensable to the mechanic, artisan and professional man. To the capitalist an opportunity offers itself for a lucrative employment of either large or small sums, bringing immediate and highly satisfactory returns. To those desirous of embarking in a pleasant, genteel business, which, with a small investment, combined with their own exertions, will enable them to clear from $1000 to $2000 per annum, are invited, with others, to call on the undersigned, at Briggs's Hotel, examine the article, and form their own judgment from the facts presented.
E. CORIELL.
Fayetteville, March 27, 1848. 8-1wpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 28.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7½ a 8½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	52 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5¼ a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,	7 cents.		
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	16 "		

REMARKS.—Cotton 7 to 7½. Flour has advanced; sells at 5¼ to 5¾. No other change to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8; Hams 10. Corn 57 to 60.—Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 6, supply light. Slow sales of Lumber; Flooring 8 to 9; Wide 5 50; Scantling 6. Turpentine has fallen; Soft is worth only 2 15; and Hard 1 15, with light receipts. Spirits 30 to 32. Tar 1 30. Slow sales of Mill Timber at 3 00 to 5 25. A cargo of molasses sold at 19½. Cow Peas 55.

At Cheraw, Cotton 7½ to 7¼, chiefly 6¾ to 7¼. No change in other articles.

At Charleston, Cotton has fallen ½ to ⅝ since the arrival of the Cambria. The article is dull at 6¼ to 7¼.

At Augusta, sales were suspended in consequence of the news.

At Columbia, Cotton 7¼ to 7½.

At New York, Cotton 6½ to 7¾—a fall of ½ to ¾. Flour 6 50 to 7. Corn 50 to 55. Nothing done in Naval Stores since the Cambria arrived.

Total receipts of cotton 1,626,746 bales, against 1,431,637 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 16.—Schr. Lady Whitby from Tyrrell county, N. C. 17.—Brigs Belle from New York, Seaman from do., Dudley from do.; Schrs John Potts Brown from Philadelphia, Alcyona from do., Jonas Smith from New York, Athalia from do., Falcon from Boston, Valhalla from do. 18.—Schrs P. B. Savery from Philadelphia, Volant from Washington, N. C. 19.—Schr. Madonna from Boston. 20.—Brigs Anawon from N. York, Cornelia from St. Thomas; Schr. Harrison Price from New York. 21.—Schr. Repeater from St. Thomas, Br. Schr. George B. Mathew from Nassau, N. P. 25.—Schrs A. J. DeRossett, E. S. Powell, Olive, from New York.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR SUPPLY OF

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

Which are offered at greatly reduced prices, at Wholesale and Retail.
March 27, 1848. 8-5w

NEW

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the New Brick Store East of the Market House, a beautiful selection of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

—Among which are—

For Ladies' Dresses—Satin stripe Bareges; Grenadines; plain and fig'd Dress Silks; black and watered ditto; pink, blue, and white Tarlatanes; Balzorines; French and English Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Organdies; figured and printed Lawns; French, English, American and Marseilles Prints, &c. &c.

Also, super black, blue, and fancy col'd Cloths; fine Doeskin Cassimeres; black and colored Satin Vestings; white Marseilles and Valencia ditto; Scarfs; Cravats; Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Kid Gloves; white and black Lace Mitts; super French Cambric Handkerchiefs; Lawn and Linen Cambric ditto; French Worked Collars, very superior.

Super Pamela, Sicilian and French Lace Bonnets; Florence and English Straw ditto; super Bonnet Ribbons; French Flowers.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Panama, Leghorn, and Rutland ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Shoes and Slippers; Calf Boots; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, of every description;—embracing every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store; and will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be had of any other establishment in the place.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 27, 1848. 8-2m

SPRING, 1848.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices, at auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, composing a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Fur, Panama, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and Wool Hats; Bonnets, Caps, and Shoes; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Oiled Window Curtains, &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased at the North at reduced prices for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
March 23, 1848. 8-6w

EXOTIC PLANTS.
F. RAMEL & CO.,
HORTICULTORS FROM PARIS.

HAVE with them in Fayetteville, a splendid collection of Exotic Plants, consisting principally of flowers imported per last Packets from France and Italy.

This choice collection consists principally of Camelias, Azalias, Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Cletras, Paonias-Arboreas, Metrosideros, Meleleucas, Jasmins, Moss and Monthly Rose Bushes of every variety, &c. &c., together with various Bulbous Plants from most distant regions.

Also, the rarest selection in Fruit Trees, of Pear, Apple, Peach, Cherry, Plum and Apricot, three kinds of Asparagus, Strawberry Vines, and Strawberry Trees.

This rare collection is now open for inspection and sale, at one of the Stores in the New Hotel.

Catalogues furnished those wishing to purchase.

Early application is desirable, as we intend to remain in this place but a few days.

NUNALLEE & McDANIEL,
GENERAL AGENTS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,

ARE prepared to make liberal advances on all Produce consigned to them.
Wilmington, Oct. 19, 1847. 8 2wp

Semi-Weekly Line
For Freight or Passage.

THE Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or traveling our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8 tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable,) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8-tf

☞ Wilmington Commercial copy till forbid.

NEW

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Muslin Gingham and Prints,
English and French Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap de-Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cashmerets,
Berages and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Croton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Circular Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware,

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased, at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-3m

☞ Carolinian two months.

I HAVE lent the 4th volume of Howard's Reports of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and Gordon's Digest and should be thankful to have them returned.
March 27. H. POTTER.

$5 Reward.

STRAYED from my lot, on Thursday last, a sorrel MARE, flax mane and tail, with a small white spot in her forehead. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me; or any information relating to her will be thankfully received.

WM. WHITEHEAD.
Hillsboro' Road, 7 miles from Town, }
March 27, 1848. } 1wpd

NEGROES WANTED.

I WANT to purchase a large number of NEGROES—Men, Women, Boys and Girls, from the age of ten to thirty years. For such kind of property I will pay the highest cash market price. Persons having such description of property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on me at Briggs's Hotel.

ANSLEY DAVIS,
of Petersburg, Va.
Fayetteville, March 24, 1848. 8tf

Caution to the Public.

PERSONS wishing to obtain the genuine SWAIM'S PANACEA and SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE, (which have been recommended by the most celebrated Physicians of the United States and Europe for nearly thirty years, for diseases arising from impurity of the blood and debility of the digestive organs,) should be careful to observe that the name of

SWAIM

is spelled correctly on the bottles and labels.
Philadelphia, March 17, 1848. 8-6wi

FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTY.
Georgia, Feb. 17, 1848.

Opinion of Dr. J. B. Randall, on the merit of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry:

We have been induced, in consequence of the benefits received from this medicine, to add our testimony in favor of its extraordinary healing properties. We take great pleasure in stating, that we have frequently used it ourself and administered it to others during the past year, in cases of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Soreness of the Chest, &c., and always with the most happy result. We therefore cheerfully recommend to all afflicted with the above diseases, to try the Balsam of Wild Cherry.—*Marietta Helicon.*

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.
Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1848.

Archibald McLean, Executor of Mary Millar, *vs.* the devisees of said Mary.

Petition to sell Real Estate of deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James T. Millar and Mary Millar, Sarah Burrows and her husband, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said parties to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1848.

8) JOHN McLAURIN.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

NEW BOOKS.

LAST OF THE FAIRIES, a Christmas Tale, by James, 15. Making Haste to be Rich, by Arthur, 40. Bryan O'Lin, 50. Sword's Almanac, 25. American Almanac, 1 00. Harris's Great Commission, 1 00. Traveller's Guide, Pocket Map of the U. S., 1 00. Water Cure in America, 90. Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

A new assortment of Diamond pointed Gold Pens, in Silver Cases. Just received by
Feb'y 19. E. J. HALE.

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nut-crackers, cork screws, dog collars and calls, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tamborines, harmonicans, picolo flutes, cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassa ia, bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar; young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohee, and Ninyong Teas; Scotch and maccaboy snuff; CANDIES; an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage-makers use.

W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 19, 1848. 3tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant.

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 84-tf

1847.
NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—
- 1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
- 100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
- 24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
- 100 kegs Nails,
- 50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
- 8 tons Swedes Iron,
- 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
- 50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
- 25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
- 24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
- 15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
- 100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
- 50 sides Sole Leather,
- 26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
- 150 pairs Trace Chains,
- 100 dozen Curry Combs,
- 12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—
- 500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
- 100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
- 10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
- 5 bbls. W. & W.'s Crushed ditto,
- 10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
- 75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
- 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
- 50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Aug. 30, 1847. [illegible]

KRIDER & MALLETT,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Old Slip,
Corner of Front st. (up stairs.)

Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.

W. H. KRIDER, }
P. MALLETT. } NEW YORK.

REFERENCES.
Rokenbaugh, Conner & Dater,
Ingoldsby, Boisseau & Halsted,
J. G. Dudley & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. [1-3m

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his Bar Room with the most choice Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.
February 19, 1848. 3-tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., } 99tf
Dec. 7, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Musin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, fine unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd [illegible],
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradella Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do*,
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 93tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.
JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment,

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of
J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
Jan'y 17. E. J. HALE.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

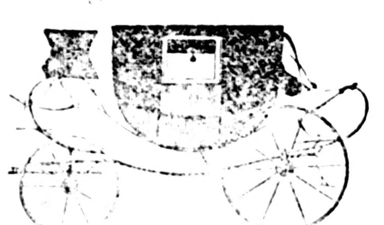
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books.

The [illegible] keeps cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Inks, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 27.

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

TEAS!
AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 1, 1847. 92tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Sundheimer and Josiah Maultsby, is hereby and henceforth dissolved by mutual consent.

J. SUNDHEIMER.
JOSIAH MAULTSBY.
Lumberton, March 3, 1848. 5-6w

TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers respectfully inform Printers and Publishers, that they are continually adding to their already extensive variety, every description of Book and Newspaper Letter, Ornamental Type, Borders and Ornaments, all of the latest and most approved styles.

Having recently made great improvements in the mode of casting, they are now enabled to give a much better article than formerly, and at a greatly reduced rate. Their assortment of Job and Fancy Letter, Combination Borders and Cuts is unrivalled in this country; and they are determined to spare no expense in adding to their Foundry from time to time every thing new and valuable to the craft.

They keep constantly on hand Printing Presses of every description, and Ink, Chases, Cases, and every article useful or necessary in a Printing Office, which they offer on as good terms as any other establishment.

Second hand Presses, and Type that has been used only in Stereotyping, generally on hand at reduced prices.

Specimen Books will be sent to Printers wishing to make orders, and estimates for Newspaper Offices furnished, if desired.

N. B. Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c., Stereotyped in a superior manner.

L. JOHNSON & CO.
No. 6, George Street.

Publishers of papers in North Carolina who insert the above advertisement to the amount of five dollars will be allowed that amount in Type, on the purchase of a bill not less than twenty dollars.—One number of the paper to be sent to us within six months from this date. L. J. & CO
February 15, 1848. 5-6w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Drama at Pokerville, by Everpoint, (J. M. Field,) price 50 cts; the Fortunes of Torlogh O'Brien, 25; Festus, a Poem by Philip James Bailey; Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 1, 1848.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 9-tf

Wanted—10,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."
Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores, No. 3, in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash*," keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

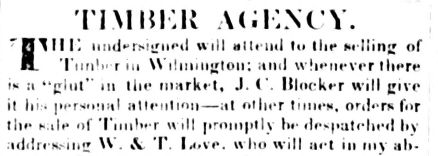
Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.

E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1842. 1600

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz. Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

DR. CRAIN'S
Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of March next, it being over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

ALEX. McLAUCHLIN.
Jan 24, 1848. 99-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,
At Factory Prices.

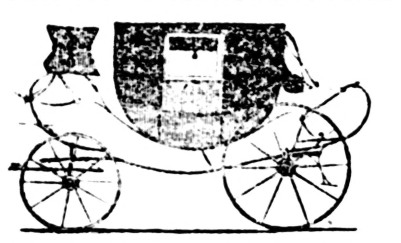
SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford heavy Timber Axes, made to order. For sale by
J. & T. WADDELL.
March 4, 1848. 5-tf

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

To Physicians and Country Merchants.
SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii.; Pulv. Opii.; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with dispatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83 tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

DENTISTRY.
S. S. GILCHRIST, Sargeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-3m

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

REMOVED.

WM. G. MATTHEWS has removed from Green street to the North side of Hay street, (in the Hybart buildings,) one door above Wm. C. James & Co. where he would be glad to see his old customers and the public generally, who are in want of CHEAP GOODS, both in the Dry Goods and the Grocery line.

Feb'y 5, 1848. 1600tf

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

J. & T. WADDILL,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., &c.*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

BOOK STORE
AND
BOOK BINDERY.
(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, known as Kyle's corner, next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand.—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelley, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Elliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentatation Books: The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; [illegible] Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months, assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon*.

D. R. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 84-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State